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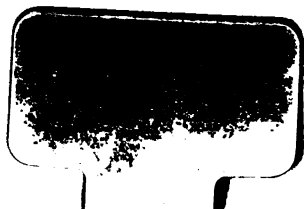
ANNALS OF ENGLAND

A.D. 1660 - A.D. 1714

THE STUARTS



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SCHOOL EDITION.

THE
ANNALS OF ENGLAND,

A.D. 1660 to A.D. 1714,

(THE STUARTS):

AN
EPITOME OF ENGLISH HISTORY

FROM CONTEMPORARY WRITERS.

With Notes and Illustrations.



OXFORD AND LONDON:
JAMES PARKER AND CO.

1877.

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NOTICE.

THE School Edition of "The Annals of England" has been prepared to suit the present system of teaching History in Periods, usually one to each Term. Other works having the same end in view exist, but the complaint is often made, that most of them are in reality Historical Sketches, to understand which demands a much more full acquaintance with the details of name, place and date, than is usually to be found among schoolboys. Recognising this complaint as well founded, the Compiler of the present Work has endeavoured to supply a remedy. His object has been to present, in the fewest possible words, distinct statements of the facts on which the generalizations of the valuable Works in question are founded, and thus to supply a material help to their profitable study. To furnish this, in a small compass and at a moderate cost, the text of the Library Edition of the Annals has been carefully condensed, and it is trusted that the result will be serviceable alike to the Master, and to the Scholar. The aim has been, to save the one the labour of supplying the deficiencies of his Text-books, and to give the other a store of positive knowledge essential to his sound progress, but hitherto not readily attainable.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE main events noticed in the present Part are, the re-establishment of Church and State, accompanied by the ceaseless plottings of the defeated party, and their repression by Charles II., only to be revived with added force against his successor, and eventually the establishment of the Revolutionary dynasty in the person of William of Orange. His ambition, quite as boundless as that of Louis XIV., plunged the country into a succession of wars, enduring, with but a brief interval, for almost twenty years, for objects in which England had only a doubtful interest, and which objects she did not succeed in effecting. Beside the Revolution itself, the only great domestic transaction may be said to be the Union with Scotland, which had been proposed by the first of the Stuart Sovereigns, but remained to be accomplished by the last.

For the study of these events we have, for a few years after the Revolution, the advantage of Calendars of State Papers, which correct very many erroneous statements of received historians, but this help at present goes no further than the year 1667, and henceforth we have to trust to a variety of writers,

none entirely impartial or satisfactory. The following selection will perhaps be found as little objectionable as any:—

Reresby's Memoirs of Transactions from the Restoration to the Revolution. 8vo., *London*, 1734.

Evelyn's Diary, from 1641 to 1706. 4 vols., *Bohn*, 1860.

Pepys' Diary, from A.D. 1659 to 1669. 2 vols. 4to., *London*, 1825; 4 vols., *Bohn*, 1858.

Sir John Dalrymple's Memoirs, from Charles II. to the Battle of La Hogue. 2 vols. 4to., *Edinburgh*, 1771.

Macpherson's Original Papers, containing the Secret History of Great Britain from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover, 1660—1714. 2 vols., *London*, 1775.

Bp. Burnet's History of his Own Time, from the Restoration to 1713. 6 vols. 8vo., *Oxford*, 1853.

Life of James II., collected out of Memoirs, writ of his own hand, by Rev. J. Stainer Clarke, 2 vols. 4to., *London*, 1816; a work of doubtful authority.

Clarendon's State Letters during the reign of James II. 3 vols. folio, *Oxon.*, 1767.

Correspondence and Diaries of Henry and Lawrence Hyde, earls of Clarendon and Rochester, from A.D. 1687 to 1690. 2 vols. 4to., *London*, 1828.

Carstares' State Letters and Papers, from A.D. 1689 to 1711. 4to., *Edinburgh*, 1774.

Alexander Cunningham's History of Great Britain from A.D. 1688 to the Accession of George I. 2 vols. 4to., *London*, 1787.

Shrewsbury Correspondence: Letters of Charles Talbot, duke of Shrewsbury, William III., and others, from A.D. 1689 to 1718, (by Archdeacon Coxe). 4to., *London*, 1821.

Walker's True Account of the Siege of Londonderry. 4to., *London*, 1689.

Bp. King's State of the Protestants in Ireland. 4to., *London*, 1691.

Ker of Kersland's Memoirs of his secret Transactions and Negotiations in Scotland, England, Hanover, and other foreign parts. 3 vols. 8vo., *London*, 1726-7.

Lockhart of Carnwath's Memoirs and Commentaries on the Affairs of Scotland, from A.D. 1702 to 1715. 8vo., *London*, 1714.

Defoe's History of the Union. Folio, *Edinb.*, 1709.

Conduct of the Duke of Marlborough. 8vo., *London*, 1712.

Conduct of the Duchess of Marlborough. 8vo., *London*, 1742. *

Hallam's and Stubbs' Constitutional Histories clear up many points that preceding writers have left in an unsatisfactory state. Lord Stanhope's "England during the Reign of Queen Anne," is an admirable work, but the glaring partisanship of Lord Macaulay's "History of England (William III.)," makes it a very undesirable companion for the student.

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THE STUARTS.

1660—1714.



Badges of the Stuarts.

INTRODUCTION.

2 THE authority of the Crown, after being in abeyance for nearly twenty years, was restored by the return of Charles II., but work had, in the interval, been done which could not be undone, and, though at the cost of a thirty years' further struggle, the task that the Long Parliament had professed to undertake, namely, the establishment of a form of Constitutional Government, in which "divine right," and "hereditary succession," should have no place, was accomplished, by the Revolution of 1688.

The reign of Charles II., though troubled by plots and projects of insurrection, and by wars entered into with little regard to the real interests of the country, ended with the apparent full restoration of the royal authority as understood before the Civil War. James II., however, in his short reign pushed the advantages gained by his brother to such indefensible extremes that the whole fabric gave way, and his fall was the natural result.

William Prince of Orange, and his wife Mary, the daughter of James, succeeded to the throne, in virtue of a formal compact, which for the first time in English history placed the Government really, though not nominally, in the hands of the House of Commons. This Parliamentary rule crushed Ireland and Scotland, where the Stuarts had still many partisans, and by lending itself to the ambitious designs of William, kept England in almost perpetual war ; the war, indeed, endured as long as the reign of his successor Anne, the last Sovereign of the displaced House. Thus was laid the foundation of the National Debt, which has often been regarded as too heavy a price for the deliverance wrought when James was obliged to give place to William, particularly when it is remembered that the promises of good government so lavishly made were but indifferently carried out.



Charles II., from his Great Seal.



Arms of Charles II.

CHARLES II.

CHARLES, the eldest surviving son of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria of France, was born at St James's, May 29, 1630. In his ninth year he was created Prince of Wales ; and when the civil war broke out, he accompanied his father at the battle of Edgehill. In 1644 he was the nominal head of the royal forces in the west of England, but on the decline of the cause he was obliged to retire to Scilly, to Jersey, and eventually to France. When matters appeared to be drawing to extremity with the king, several of the ships of the Parliament went over to the prince, who made some attempts to blockade the Thames, and even landed near Deal, but was soon obliged to withdraw to Holland, whence, in the hope of inducing them to spare his father's life, he despatched to the intending regicides a sheet of paper, signed and sealed, but otherwise blank, for them to insert their own conditions. No public notice was taken of this noble offer, though it is believed to have been debated, and the young prince became *de jure* king Jan. 30, 1649, but he could not obtain possession of his kingdoms till after the lapse of almost twelve years.

The Scots, though unquestionably accountable for much of the present state of affairs, were not satisfied with the proceedings of the new government in England, and, after fierce debates among themselves, they invited the king to repair to them; he at length did so, and was crowned at Scone, Jan. 1, 1651. Charles exhibited courage and conduct in opposing Cromwell's troops before Edinburgh, but his cause was hopeless from the first, owing to the discords among his supporters^a. He suddenly marched into England, and gained possession of Worcester, but there received so complete a defeat (Sept. 3), that he had great difficulty in escaping to the Continent, and his cause seemed utterly ruined. He led a wandering life for the following nine years in France, Germany, and the Low Countries, sometimes relieved and sometimes repelled, according as the various sovereigns, or their ministers, threw off or yielded to their dread of Cromwell. He was accompanied by a few faithful adherents, but his little court was also beset by intriguing, turbulent men, and spies, who betrayed his counsels, and caused the numerous attempted risings of his friends, both in England and in Scotland, to end only in their own destruction. At length, on the death of Cromwell, the council of officers, headed by Lambert and Fleetwood, seized on the government; they were withstood by General Monk, who marched on them from Scotland, where he had long commanded, and by his able, though interested management^b, the young king was invited to return to his dominions. He

^a See Part IV. p. 144.

^b The restoration of royalty was seen to be the only means to save the nation from the evils of a military government, and accordingly the leaders of the different factions vied with each other in endeavouring to bring it about. The Cromwellian settlers in Ireland apparently made the earliest offer to the king; Monk waited his time, keeping his ultimate intentions a secret; but when he found that Whitelock, Thurloe, and others in London were deliberating about imitating them, he spoke out, and having an army at his back, and London in his power, he made his own terms, and accomplished the matter without difficulty.

at once complied, and entered London in triumph on his birthday, May 29, 1660.

From this time Charles reigned for twenty-five years, but neither with peace at home nor with glory abroad. Warned by the fate of his father, he abstained from open contest with his parliaments, preferring to corrupt their leading men ; and, to gain money for his profligate expenses, he became the pensioner of Louis XIV. of France, and aided him in his wanton attacks on Holland. Though he often professed himself more indebted for his restoration to the nonconformists than was really the case, he readily sanctioned severe laws against them, which in Scotland led to actual rebellion, and in England gave occasion to various plots, by which his throne was shaken, though not overturned. At last the violence of his opponents seemed to threaten a renewal of the civil war, when the nation generally abandoned their self-elected leaders, some of whom were condemned as traitors, while others were obliged to flee abroad, and the king was beginning to reign without opposition, when he died somewhat suddenly, Feb. 6, 1685. He was buried in Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster, Feb. 14.

The reign of Charles II. is a very important era. Beside those remarkable events, the great Plague and the Fire of London, it was marked by many legislative enactments of the gravest kind. By the Act of Uniformity and some auxiliary statutes the Church was re-established, and was guarded, so far as human means can achieve such objects, from insincere ministers and unauthorized assemblies ; disabilities were imposed on nonconformists, both Protestant and Romish, which have since been modified or removed ; the onerous features of the feudal system were abolished ; commerce was sought to be advanced by special laws, particularly relating to shipping ; and the freedom of the subject was secured by

the Habeas Corpus Act, which gives practical effect to a provision of Magna Charta (against illegal imprisonment^c) that had been allowed almost to become in-operative.

Charles married in 1662 the infanta Katharine of Portugal, daughter of John IV.^d, by whom he had no family. She lived in England until the year 1692, and then, returning to Portugal, governed that country during the illness of her brother Pedro II. ; she died Dec. 30, 1705.

The king, both before and after his marriage, led a profligate life^e, and he had a numerous illegitimate issue, of whom only one acted any conspicuous part in public affairs ; this was James, duke of Monmouth, beheaded in 1685. A daughter, Mary, was the mother of James Radcliff, earl of Derwentwater, executed in 1716.

Charles employed the same arms, supporters, motto, and badges as his father had done.

This king, while in adversity, generally conducted himself well, and displayed some valuable qualities, but these seem to have vanished when he ascended the throne^f; and though he sometimes exhibited a kind of easy good-nature^g, he far more frequently proved

^c See Part II., A.D. 1215.

^d He received with her a rich portion in money, as well as the possession of Bombay and Tangier. She was a woman of sense, spirit, and virtue, yet he treated her with heartless neglect and insult.

^e Two of his mistresses (created by him duchesses of Cleveland and Portsmouth) were political agents of France ; another was an actress.

^f Evelyn, who knew King Charles well, writes thus feelingly on the occasion : " I think of it with sorrow and pity, when I consider of how good and debonnaire a nature that unhappy prince was, what opportunities he had to have made himself the most renowned king that ever swayed the British sceptre, had he been firm to that Church for which his martyred and blessed father suffered ; and had he been grateful to Almighty God, who so miraculously restored him, with so excellent a religion ; had he endeavoured to own and propagate it as he should have done, not only for the good of his kingdom, but of all the reformed Churches in Christendom, now weakened and near ruined through our remissness, and suffering them to be supplanted, persecuted and destroyed, as in France, which we took no notice of."

^g His Secret Service accounts remain, and the sums that appear therein, as " the king's free gift and royal bounty," are very considerable. They are bestowed on such sufferers for loyalty as were fortunate enough to get their petitions into his own hand, instead of intrusting them to his secretaries.

himself destitute of honour or gratitude. He had talents for business, but he professed to believe that his father had interfered too much in the details of government, and he therefore left everything of the kind to his ministers; and where his own vicious indulgences were concerned, he stooped to the greatest humiliations and practised the most scandalous dishonesty to procure means for riot and extravagance^h. He allowed men to be sacrificed whom he professed to believe innocent, merely to avoid the risk of protecting them; and whilst he affected to join in the fears of his subjects as to the designs of the Romanists, and agreed to severe laws to restrain them, was himself a member of their communion, and actively engaged in schemes to subvert the constitution both in Church and State.

A.D. 1649. Charles II. succeeds *de jure* on the death of his father, Jan. 30^l. He does not obtain possession of the throne until

A.D. 1660. When, invited by the parliament (May 8), he returns, and makes his public entry into London, May 29.

The Long Parliament declared to be fully dissolved and determined, [12 Car. II. c. 1].

The regicides are summoned to surrender within fourteen days, in order to their trial, June 6.

The Breda declaration^j made public by proclamation, June 15.

Tunnage and poundage granted to the king from June 24, 1660, for the term of his life, [c. 4].

Sir Harry Vane committed to the Tower, July 7.

^h His secret treaties with France, his pretences of going to war merely to obtain grants from his parliament, and his seizure of the bankers' money in the exchequer are ample proofs of this.

^l His regnal years are dated from this day. Hence the first statute passed by the parliament that recalled him is known as 12 Car. II. c. 1.

^j See Part IV., p. 166.

The king makes a speech to the peers, urging the speedy passing of the bill of indemnity, with no exception but of the regicides, July 27.

An act of "free and general pardon, indemnity, and oblivion"^k passed, [c. 11]. All treasons and other state offences committed between Jan. 1, 1637, and June 24, 1660, are pardoned, except where the offenders are mentioned by name, or have embezzled the king's goods, or are Romish priests, or have been concerned in plotting, contriving, or designing the Irish rebellion of 1641.

A poll-tax levied for disbanding and paying off the army and navy, [cc. 9^l, 10, 20]; the mode of the disbandment regulated^m, [cc. 15, 27].

The parliament petitions that the lives of Vane and Lambert may be spared, Aug. 30.

An act passed for a perpetual anniversary thanksgiving on May 29, the day of the king's restorationⁿ, [c. 14].

The survivors of the ejected clergy restored to their benefices^o, [c. 17].

An act passed for the encouragement of navigation^p, [c. 18].

^k Words reviving the memory of the late differences were forbidden under penalties, on gentlemen, of £10, and on persons of lower degree, of 40s. for each offence.

^l The payment ranged from £100 for dukes, down to 6d. for each person above sixteen not living on alms.

^m The order in which the regiments were to be disbanded was determined by lot, but the garrisons in Hull, Berwick, and Carlisle, and the guards of the royal dukes and the lord-general were to be the last. The disbanded soldiers were allowed to exercise trades, as if they had been apprenticed thereto, [c. 16]. The garrisons to be maintained were twenty-six in number, which came into pay Oct. 1, 1660.

ⁿ This act was repealed in 1859.

^o The intruders were to leave by Christmas, 1660, but to receive half the income up to Michaelmas, 1661; and if not "scandalous, ignorant, or insufficient," the rightful incumbents might allow them to remain. Where the ejected ministers were dead, the present holders were allowed to retain the benefices, though very many of them had not been episcopally ordained, unless they had petitioned to bring King Charles to trial, or had preached against infant baptism; all such were expelled.

^p This re-enacts the chief provisions of the Commonwealth act of 1651, and its principle continued in force until the repeal of the navigation laws in 1850.

A tax on beer and other liquors granted to the king for life, [c. 23].

The Court of Wards and Liveries taken away, feudal tenures and purveyance abolished, and a revenue settled on the king instead, [c. 24].

The judges of the late king (described as "wicked and active instruments" in his murder) attainted¹, [c. 30], whether living or dead; their lands, tenements, goods, and personal estate forfeited to the crown.

The government of the Restoration cannot be justly accused of acting vindictively towards these men; it was the Convention Parliament, in which sat many quite as guilty as themselves, that thirsted for the blood of the living, and dug up the bodies of the dead. Disqualification from office was the sole penalty imposed on Lenthall, Hutchinson, and eighteen others, and though fifty-six more were attainted (Cromwell, Ireton, Bradshaw, and Pride being dead), only twenty-nine were brought to trial, and of these but ten were executed.

Marriages irregularly contracted after May 1, 1642, confirmed², [c. 33].

A general post-office established in London, [c. 35].

Twenty nine of the king's judges are tried and condemned, Oct. 9-13. The lives of nineteen, who had surrendered in obedience to a proclamation, are spared; the remaining ten are executed, Oct. 13-19.

The king issues a declaration (Oct. 25), intended to reconcile the Presbyterian and Independent ministers

¹ Colonel Hutchinson, though one who had signed the warrant for the king's death, was omitted from this act. He had, as a leading man under the Commonwealth, done kindnesses to royalists (as Sir John Owen, see Part IV., p. 140; Lord Wilmot, Lord Newark, Sir George Booth, and others), which were gratefully remembered by some, and he was only disqualified from holding office by the Act of Oblivion; but Clarendon (according to Mrs. Hutchinson's questionable account), indignant that he would not become a witness against his former associates, eventually procured his ruin.

² Those celebrated before justices of the peace, according to the act of 1653, (see Part IV., p. 153), were thus rendered effectual in law.

to episcopacy, and promising an examination of their objections to the Liturgy.

He also issues a declaration for the settlement of Ireland, Nov. 30. It promises that the innocent shall be reinstated in their lands, and that no actual possessor shall be removed without compensation.

The English hierarchy is again completed. Juxon, bishop of London, and Frewen, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, are translated to the primacies, six other bishops are restored to their sees, and the remaining dioceses are supplied by new consecrations*.

The Convention parliament is dissolved, Dec. 29.

A.D. 1661. A small body of Anabaptists, headed by their preacher, (Thomas Venner, a wine-cooper,) appear in arms in London, Jan. 6. They are suppressed with some difficulty†.

A party of 150 horse attempts to surprise New-castle, Jan. 9.

John Bramhall‡, bishop of Derry, is translated to

* An admirable sermon was preached from Titus i. 5, at one of these consecrations (Dec. 2), by Sancroft, then chaplain to Bishop Cosin, and eventually metropolitan. Morley, Sanderson, Cosin, and Walton were among the new bishops, but there was associated with them one man of doubtful character. This was John Gauden, the reputed author of *Ikon Basilike*. He was born at Mayfield in 1605, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and became chaplain to the earl of Warwick. He preached before the parliament, to their satisfaction, and was rewarded with the deanery of Bocking; he also sat in the Assembly of Divines. He, however, ventured to remonstrate against the proposed murder of the king, and afterwards published his celebrated book; and at the Restoration these matters were deemed to excuse his former subserviency to the parliament. He was first made master of the Temple, then bishop of Exeter, and in 1662 succeeded Morley at Worcester, but died very shortly after, (Sept. 20, 1662), little regretted. He had grievously impoverished his first see by improvident leases, and was popularly said to have died of vexation at being refused Winchester, avarice being the leading feature of his character.

† Though not above eighty in number, they fought desperately, and killed many of the soldiers brought against them. Venner and sixteen others were executed, Jan. 19 and 21.

‡ He was born at Pontefract in 1593, was educated at Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, became chaplain to Mathew, archbishop of York, and rendered himself conspicuous by his skill in disputation with Romish priests. He was afterwards a member of the High Commission Court, then went with Lord Wentworth to Ireland, and by his influence was soon raised to the see of Derry. On the breaking out of the Irish rebellion Bramhall was in

the archiepiscopal see of Armagh, Jan. 18, and by his exertions the Church in Ireland is re-established[†].

Twelve bishops consecrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, Jan. 27.

The bodies of Cromwell, Bradshaw, and Ireton, which had been disinterred[‡], are exposed at Tyburn, afterwards beheaded, and the trunks buried under the gibbet, Jan. 30.

The Scottish parliament meets, Jan. 1. It repeals all the acts of its predecessors since 1639, renounces the Covenant, and declares the king supreme over all persons, and in all cases[§]. The marquis of Argyll is condemned as a traitor, and is executed, May 27.

Guthrie, one of the most violent of the preachers[¶], is also condemned, and suffers death, June 1.

great danger, but escaped to the Continent; and on account of his activity and zeal in the king's cause, he was excepted by name from pardon by the parliament. He, however, ventured to return to Ireland in 1648, but was soon obliged to withdraw. At the Restoration he became speaker of the Irish House of Lords, as well as primate, and exercised a commanding influence in public affairs for the short remainder of his life. He died of palsy, June 25, 1663.

[†] Among the prelates who owed their promotion to Archbishop Bramhall, the most eminent was Jeremy Taylor, who was born of humble parentage at Cambridge in 1613. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and was afterwards elected a fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford: he became chaplain to Charles I., and accompanied him in his campaigns. On the decline of the royal cause Taylor retired into Wales, and lived generally unmolested, but being imprisoned in 1655, on his release he went to Ireland, and in 1661 was made bishop of Down and Connor. He held the see for nearly seven years, dying Aug. 13, 1667, and leaving behind him the character of one of the most pious and amiable of men, as well as the most learned and graceful of writers.

[‡] This revolting act was perpetrated in obedience to an order of the parliament, which was then mainly composed of Presbyterians, their former associates. Afterwards the bodies of Cromwell's mother and daughter, of Admiral Blake, and near twenty others, were removed from Westminster Abbey and buried in the churchyard.

[§] The earl of Middleton (the royalist general in 1654) was the lord-commissioner, but the real direction of affairs rested with the earl of Lauderdale (John Maitland), once a zealous Covenanter and one of the Scottish commissioners to the Long Parliament, but who having joined Charles II., was taken at Worcester, and imprisoned until the Restoration; Cromwell allowed him a pension of £5 a-week during part of the time. In 1672 he was made lord-commissioner, but was in 1675 driven from office by the general complaints of his rapacity and cruelty, though he still retained much influence. He died Aug. 24, 1682.

[¶] Guthrie, as moderator of the synod of Merse and Teviotdale, signed one

The king is crowned, April 23.

Conferences are held at the Savoy, between certain of the bishops and clergy and some Presbyterian divines^a, from April 15^b to July 25. The dissenters' objections are generally disallowed^c, but some alterations are recommended to be made in the Prayer-book.

The parliament meets May 8, and sits till July 30^d. Sir Edward Turner is chosen Speaker.

An act passed for preservation of the king and government, [13 Car. II. stat. 1, c. 1]. Persons devising or intending any bodily harm to the king were declared traitors; those who called him heretic or papist were disabled from office; the Covenant was pronounced unlawful, and no legislative power allowed to the parliament, except in conjunction with the king.

Act for "a free and voluntary present to His Majesty," [c. 4]. This "benevolence" it is expressly provided shall not be drawn into example for time to come, and is only meant as allowing those who were able and willing, to assist the king in paying the numerous claims arising from the troubles of former years, as a testimony of their affection, and for the relief of poorer subjects.

of the petitions to the Scottish Parliament (Oct. 24, 1645), urging the execution of such of the adherents of Montrose as were then prisoners, having been taken at Philiphaugh a month before. See Part IV., p. 115.

^a This was by virtue of a royal commission, dated March 25, directed to the archbishop of York (Accepted Frewen) and twelve other bishops, Calamy, Baxter, and ten other dissenters, and eighteen assistants. One of the bishops, however, (Reynolds of Norwich,) belonged to the Presbyterian party.

^b The first meeting was to have been on March 25, but it was, for some reason not now known, deferred for three weeks.

^c These objections, which are very numerous, may be seen *in extenso* in Baxter's own account of the conference. The great majority must be regarded as mere idle cavils, but some are of such a nature that they could not have been entertained without reducing the Church to something akin to the Genevan model. What could have been the result if the time-honoured and orderly Services of the Church had been allowed to be superseded by a crude Liturgy which Baxter drew up in a fortnight?

^d This parliament continued in being until Jan. 24, 1679, and so many of its members betrayed their trust for the sake of bribes, received indifferently from the king, from Louis XIV., and from other foreign powers, that it well deserved the opprobrious name of the Pension Parliament, by which it is commonly known.

No sum exceeding £400 was to be received from a peer, nor more than £200 from a commoner. The commission for receiving these gifts was to expire on June 24, 1662, and no similar commission was again to issue, except by the authority of Parliament.

Tumultuous assemblies, under pretence of drawing up or presenting petitions, forbidden, [c. 5]. Petitions were to be, in the first instance, approved of by three justices, or the majority of the grand jury of a county, or of the corporation of London; and not more than ten persons were to attend to present them.

The command of the militia declared to be solely vested in the crown, [c. 6].

Articles of war for the government of the navy established, [c. 9].

William Lord Monson, Sir Henry Mildmay, Sir James Harington, Robert Wallop, and John Phelps, regicides, degraded from their rank, their estates confiscated, and themselves sentenced to imprisonment for life, [c. 15].

Corporations regulated, office-bearers therein being obliged to take "the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the rites of the Church of England," to renounce the Covenant, and to abjure that "traitorous position" of taking arms by the king's authority against himself or his officers, [stat. 2, c. 1].

The clergy in convocation agree to certain alterations in the Book of Common Prayer; they also grant a subsidy to the crown.

A charter, with very extensive powers, granted to the East India Company, April 3. They were allowed to make peace or war with "any prince or people, not being Christians," to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction, and to remove all persons trading to certain districts without their licence.

Episcopacy is restored in Scotland; an archbishop

and three bishops being consecrated by Sheldon, bishop of London*, Dec. 15.

A.D. 1662. The parliament meets Feb. 22, and sits till May 19.

Quakers assembling for public worship to be fined £5, and for the third offence to abjure the realm or be transported†, [14 Car. II. c. 1].

An act passed for the uniformity of public prayers and administration of sacraments‡, [c. 4].

By this act the Book of Common Prayer, as recently amended in the convocation and approved by the king^b, was received. Episcopal ordination was required of all persons holding ecclesiastical preferment, who were to declare their unfeigned "assent and consent" to the contents of the book; and they were beside (for a limited period) to formally renounce the Covenant, and protest the unlawfulness of taking up arms against the king on any pretence whatever. The act received the royal assent May 19, and came into operation on St. Bartholomew's Day (Aug. 24), when a large number of incumbents resigned their livings, rather than comply with its provisions. This statute has been censured in unmeasured terms, as contrary to the king's declaration

* The archbishop was James Sharpe, a Presbyterian who had conformed, afterwards murdered by the Covenanters; one of the bishops was Leighton, son of the Dr. Leighton already mentioned. See Part IV., pp. 66, 83.

† They were looked on as akin to the Anabaptists, whose turbulence had recently disturbed the capital (see p. 10), and some at least of their number conducted themselves in a manner very unlike what is now usually seen of them. They laboured vehemently to gain proselytes, published controversial writings, and behaved in an insulting manner to the authorities, whether civil or religious, whenever they came in contact with them.

‡ An act of a similar nature was passed by the Irish parliament in 1665, [17 & 18 Car. II. c. 6].

^b There remains in the library of Lambeth palace a Prayer-book of the time of Charles I., in which the alterations made are all entered, with a memorandum in the handwriting of Sancroft that they amount to 600. The majority, however, are merely verbal, and the character of the whole is fairly described in the Preface of the present book, which is attributed to Bishop Sanderson, as designed for "the preservation of peace and unity in the Church; the procuring of reverence, and exciting of piety and devotion in the public worship of God; and the cutting off occasion from them that seek occasion of cavil or quarrel against the Liturgy of the Church."

from Breda; but such is not really the case, for in that document all such questions were by him expressly reserved for the decision of the parliament. The measure, which was procured mainly by the exertions of Bishop Sheldon and Hyde, earl of Clarendon, was, humanly speaking, essential to the restoration of the Church, as much the greater portion of the dissentients had neither the episcopal ordination nor the learning which would entitle them to hold office therein; others, too, were men of scandalous character¹. The number who left their cures, added to those already removed to make way for the former incumbents, is usually stated to have been near 2000, though not really more than about 1400. Among so many as even the lowest number there must have been some estimable men, whose sufferings are to be regretted; but several of those who had withdrawn, ultimately joined the Church, and it does not admit of a question that the nonconformists in general fared very much better than the episcopal clergy had done twenty years before.

A severe law passed against the moss-troopers in the north², [c. 22].

The earl of Strafford's attainder reversed, [c. 29].

Printing regulated by statute, all books being obliged to be licensed by persons appointed, [c. 33]. As in the Star-chamber decree of 1637³, unlicensed printing is prohibited, and the number of printers is limited, but forfeitures of £5, or of the prohibited books, and disability to follow the occupation, and for a second offence corporal punishment "not extending to life or limb," appear instead of the severe penalties of the preceding reign.

The king marries Katharine of Braganza, receiving

¹ Richard Culmer, the desecrator of Canterbury cathedral (see Laud's Troubles and Trial), may be mentioned as one; Zachary Crofton as another.

² A further act was passed against them in 1666 [18 & 19 Car. II. c. 3], by which they were rendered liable to transportation for life to the American plantations.

³ See Part IV., p. 75.

a large sum of money as a portion, the fortress of Tangier¹, in Africa, and the island of Bombay, May 20.

Sir Harry Vane and Lambert are, by the wish of the parliament, brought to trial in June and convicted. Vane is executed June 14, but the life of Lambert is spared^m.

A rising projected by Ensign Tongue and others, June. It is detected, and Tongue and three of his associates are executed, Dec.

Dunkirk and Mardyke given up to the Frenchⁿ, Nov. and Dec.

IRELAND.

ON the fall of the Protectorate in England, the officers of the army in Ireland took the government into their own hands. They called a Convention at Dublin, in which none but their own partisans were allowed to appear, and made an offer of establishing Charles II. on the throne on condition of the possessions which they had won by the sword being secured to them. The king closed with the proposal, utterly neglectful of the fact that a very large portion of the lands had been wrested from his own adherents. On the Restoration, the duke of Albemarle was appointed lord-lieutenant, and Lord Robartes, a Parliamentarian, his deputy, but neither went to Ireland, and in 1662 the difficult task of adjusting the thousand conflicting claims which twenty years of war and illegal government had produced, was entrusted to the duke of Ormond.

¹ The maintenance of Tangier, which mainly served as a prison for some of the regicides and other dangerous characters, was found so expensive, from the constant hostilities of the Moors, that it was abandoned in 1683. Bombay, on the contrary, has become one of the most valuable of the British possessions.

^m He was first imprisoned in Guernsey, and afterwards at Plymouth, where he died in 1683, aged 64.

ⁿ The surrender of these places was very distasteful to the nation, and it formed a chief article of accusation against the earl of Clarendon a few years later. A splendid house which he built was popularly styled "Dunkirk House," as if paid for by bribes received for giving them up.

By his Declaration of 1660^o the king had promised to reinstate the dispossessed proprietors who had not borne arms against him, and also to compensate the intruding holders who might in consequence be removed; but he put these acts of common justice out of his power by lavish grants of forfeited lands to his brother the duke of York, the duke of Ormond, the duke of Albemarle, and others^p. The Cromwellian soldiery observed this, and being in possession, they determined not to part with their spoil. They or their nominees formed the majority of the Irish Parliament, and all claims were in consequence sacrificed to theirs. Thus the Act of Settlement [14 & 15 Car. II. c. 12] was passed, by which, on the payment to the king of a slight fine^q, nearly the whole of the cultivable land of Ireland was legally assured to men whose loyalty was at best precarious, to the utter neglect of thousands who had suffered in the king's cause.

A Court of Claims, however, sat, and in a few months it pronounced several hundred of the dispossessed proprietors innocent of all concern in the rebellion of 1641, and consequently entitled to restitution. The Cromwellians became alarmed, and to stop its proceedings agreed to pass an Act of Explanation [17 & 18 Car. II. c. 2], by which they gave up one-third of their former grants to fulfil the purposes of the king's Declaration^r.

^p See Part IV., p. 166.

^q The duke of York received 170,000 acres, being the Irish lands that had been held by Cromwell and sixty-eight other regicides; 260,000 acres were allotted to the duke of Ormond and his family; £7000 a-year to the duke of Albemarle; beside smaller amounts to others, many of whom had no connexion with the sufferings or losses of the Irish war. Lands to the yearly value of £4300 were granted to improve the revenue of various sees; £2000 for the foundation of a new college, called King's College; £300 for Trinity College, Dublin, and £1000 for a founding hospital.

^r The adventurers paid one year's, the soldiers a half-year's, value of the lands.

^s One year's rent was also levied on the lands, to raise the sum of £300,000; of which £100,000 was a gift to the king, £50,000 for the duke of Ormond; and the remainder was meant to afford a money compensation for those who did not receive lands; but it was never paid to them.

This, however, was done but very insufficiently. Forty-nine Protestant royalist officers received payment of the arrears incurred prior to the year 1649, and the earl of Westmeath and fifty-three other noblemen and gentlemen obtained each 2000 acres of land¹, but the greater body of those who had lost their estates, from whatever cause, since 1641, were left absolutely without redress, and in most cases in abject poverty.

A.D. 1663. The parliament meets, Feb. 18, and sits till July 27.

The profits of the post office and wine licences granted to the duke of York, [15 Car. II. c. 14].

The clergy grant a subsidy to the crown².

The republican party attempt an insurrection in the north, in the summer, but are speedily suppressed³.

Archbishop Juxon dies, June 4. He is succeeded by Sheldon, bishop of London⁴.

The Dutch and English trading companies on the coast of Africa quarrel, which eventually gives rise to a war.

¹ This was the maximum, though the estates of many had been very much greater; where they were less, they only received the exact amount; and no compensation was even pretended to be made for manor-houses destroyed, timber and stock carried off, or the loss of any property other than land.

² This is the last instance, though their right to assess themselves has never been formally abandoned. They are now taxed, with the rest of the community, by their representatives in parliament; a change which has extinguished the political power of the Convocation.

³ Many arrests followed, particularly of Colonel Hutchinson (see p. 9,) who was carried first to the Tower, and afterwards removed to Sandown Castle, near Deal, where he died, Sept. 11, 1664.

⁴ Gilbert Sheldon, a native of Staffordshire, had been warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, but was expelled by the parliamentary visitors. On the Restoration he was made dean of the chapel royal, then bishop of London, and was now advanced to the primacy. He had as bishop of London shewn himself disposed to give full effect to the Act of Uniformity, and he acted a consistent part in maintaining the lawful supremacy of the Church, though without any failure in charity to its opponents. His liberal patronage of learning endowed the University of Oxford (of which he was chancellor) with its Theatre, and his munificence in private life was unbounded. The archbishop died deeply regretted, Nov. 9, 1677.

Guineas* are first coined in England.

A.D. 1664. Sir Robert Holmes, despatched by the African Company, captures several Dutch settlements on the African coast, early in the year. In the summer he crosses the Atlantic, and reduces New Amsterdam (now New York), Aug. 27. De Ruyter retaliates on the English in Guinea and in the West Indies.

The parliament meets, March 16, and sits till May 17.

Great numbers of Dutch vessels are captured in the narrow seas, and the parliament votes funds for war.

An act passed for triennial parliaments, [16 Car. II. c. 1].

An act to prevent and suppress seditious conventicles, [c. 4]. This act, which appeared necessary to give effect to the Act of Uniformity, declares the statute of Elizabeth "to retain the Queen's subjects in obedience" to be still in force, and that it ought to be put in due execution. Any person above sixteen years of age being present at an unlawful assembly*, was to incur fine or imprisonment: £5 or three months, £10 or six months, for the first two offences; but to be transported for seven years for the third, unless he paid a sum of £100. Married women were liable to be imprisoned for twelve months, instead of being transported. Those transported were to pay the cost of the same by the sale of their goods, or in default were to be bound to merchants as labourers for the term of five years; and if they escaped, or returned to England without leave, they were declared felons without benefit of clergy^a.

* They had their name from the gold being brought from Guinea by the African Company, of which Prince Rupert was at the head.

^a See Part III., p. 184.

^b To detect these, houses might be broken open; and the owner who knowingly suffered conventicles, even though not present, was to be proceeded against as well as the rest. The act was to continue only three years, but it was renewed.

^c The reason of this act is said to be "the growing and dangerous practices of seditious sectaries and other disloyal persons, who under pretence of tender consciences at their meetings contrive insurrections, as late experience hath shewed." "A certain sect called Quakers, and other

A.D. 1665. War is declared against the Dutch, Feb. 22.

The English fleet, commanded by the duke of York, (assisted by Prince Rupert and the earl of Sandwich,) puts to sea in April, and blockades the Dutch ports. It is at length driven off by bad weather, when the Dutch put to sea, but are defeated with great loss in Solebay (off Lowestoft^b), June 3, and pursued to their own shores.

London is ravaged by the plague, of which 100,000 persons die in the course of the year^c.

A Dutch merchant fleet of great value takes refuge in the harbour of Bergen. It is unsuccessfully attacked there by the English, Aug. 3, but is rescued by the pensionary De Witt^d.

Many of the English republican party take refuge in Holland, and plan an invasion. Eight persons are executed on such a charge, Sept. 1.

The parliament meets at Oxford, Oct. 9^e.

An act passed for restraining nonconformists [17 Car. II. c. 2]. By this, which is commonly known as the Five-mile Act, persons who had enjoyed ecclesiastical preferment, and who refused to take the oath of non-resistance, were forbidden to come within five miles of

sectaries" are said to hinder the administration of justice by obstinately refusing to take oaths, for which they also are rendered liable to transportation.

^b Many of the young courtiers had embarked in the admirals' ships, and there were killed of them the earls of Falmouth and Portland, Lord Muskerry, Mr. Boyle, son of the earl of Burlington, and several others of less note. The earl of Marlborough (who commanded the *Old James*) was also killed, and Sir John Lawson, an admiral under the Commonwealth, was mortally wounded.

^c In July the deaths were 1100 weekly, but this number increased to 10,000 in September, and Evelyn, having about the middle of the month to pass through the city, remarks in his *Journal*—"a dismal passage and dangerous, to see so many coffins exposed in the streets, now thin of people; the shops shut up, and all in mournful silence, as not knowing whose turn might be next."

^d De Witt was the head of the republican party, which had abolished the stadtholdership. He was a man of talent and courage, but he needlessly embroiled his country with both France and England, and he at last fell a victim to popular vengeance.

^e The king then held his court in that city, in consequence of the plague.

any corporate town, except in travelling; they were also disabled to keep schools.

The publication since known as the "London Gazette," commenced at Oxford, Nov. 7.

Louis XIV. of France joins the Dutch in their war against England. He formally declares war, Jan. 16, 1666.

NOTE.

LOUIS XIV., HIS MINISTERS, GENERALS, AND ADMIRALS.

SOME brief notice of these men appears to be necessary, as their actions had an important influence on English affairs from at least the time of the Restoration down to the accession of the House of Brunswick.

Louis XIV., the son of Louis XIII. of France and Anne of Austria, was born September 5, 1638. He succeeded to the throne in 1643, and in his childhood and youth the possession of his person, in order to exercise authority in his name, was fiercely contended for by a variety of factions. The young king's education was superintended by Cardinal Mazarin, who inspired him with a thirst for universal dominion. When Louis grew up, he endeavoured to carry this into practice, and the whole of his long reign was employed in enroachments on his neighbours, utterly regardless of the most solemn treaties, and trying to attain his ends by carrying on war in the most barbarous spirit^f. Both Charles and James of England meanly submitted to become his tools, but William of Orange boldly withstood him, and became the head of a league composed of almost every European state, formed for the avowed purpose of obliging him to respect the rights of his neighbours. Louis, however, had able ministers and generals, and for a long time he was successful in most of his undertakings. He seized on the Spanish Netherlands and on several districts of Germany, brought the Dutch to the very brink of ruin, coerced alike the Algerines, the Genoese, the pope, and the kings of Spain and Portugal, established an influence among the Christians of the East which France has never since lost, and created such fleets and armies as had never before belonged to any French king. But he lived to experience bitter reverses. His revocation of the edict of Nantes (see Part III., p. 190) gave a heavy blow to the rising commerce of his

^f As one instance may be mentioned the merciless ravage of the Palatinate in 1688.

country, by driving into exile hundreds of thousands of industrious artisans; his fleets were defeated, and at length obliged to seek shelter in their harbours from the attacks of Admirals Russell, Rooke, and others; and though he succeeded in obtaining the Spanish monarchy for his grandson, this was the effect rather of the dissensions in the palace of Queen Anne, than of his arms, as his greatest generals had at length found their superior in Marlborough, and his armies had been ruined by the terrible defeats of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet. Louis died soon after the close of the war of the Spanish succession, Sept. 1, 1715, and he, *le Grand Monarque*, who had so long afflicted all nations by his mad ambition, was pursued to the grave by the execrations of his own people.

The chief statesmen of Louis were Colbert and Louvois; of whom the first, by a wise commercial policy, provided the funds which the other dissipated in war.

Jean Baptist Colbert, the comptroller-general of finance, was born at Reims in 1619, of humble parentage. He was first employed by the chancellor, Le Tellier, then by Mazarin, and was by the latter recommended to the king. On the disgrace of Fouquet, the finance minister, Colbert was called to his place, and he shewed himself a patron alike of trade and manufactures, and of arts and sciences; he may be said to have been the founder of the French marine, and he improved the interior of France by the formation of roads and canals. His services were such that he retained the royal favour, although refusing to abjure Protestantism, and he died in office in 1683.

Francis Michael Le Tellier, marquis *Louvois*, the son of Colbert's early patron, was born in Paris in 1641, and came into office, as minister of war, at the age of twenty-five. He was a talented, but cruel man, and though his measures caused many of the early successes of Louis, they were the direct cause of the great league eventually formed against him. Louvois is said to have devised the barbarous ravage of the Palatinate with fire and sword; he also was a strenuous advocate for the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; but his schemes failed, his master's troops were checked, the minister fell into disgrace, and died so suddenly, in the year 1691, that the event was ascribed to poison. After his death, the king no more gave such unbounded power as Louvois had possessed into the hands of any of his ministers.

Of Louis' generals*, one of the most able was Francis Henry

* Other generals and admirals not inferior in renown to those here noticed are omitted, as not being connected with English history; for instance, Condé, Turenne, and Duquesne.

de Montmorency Bouteville, duc de *Luxembourg*. He was born in 1628, was aide-de-camp to the Prince of Condé, followed him in his quarrels with the court, but was afterwards taken into favour, and had a prominent part in the conquest of Franche Comté in 1668, and in the campaign in Holland in 1672. Luxembourg, who was of a spirited, generous temper, had fierce quarrels with the imperious Louvois, was in consequence for a while imprisoned in the Bastille, but being reinstated in command, he gained the victories of Fleurus, Steenkirke and Landen, (the last two against William III.), and died in 1695.

Louis Francis, duc de *Boufflers*, born in 1643, is renowned for his defence of Namur in 1695 against William III., and of Lille in 1708 against Marlborough. Though he lost both posts, he gained credit for his courage and skill, and he was through life distinguished for his amiable manners, and his humane endeavours to alleviate the horrors of war. He died in 1711.

Louis Joseph, duc de *Vendôme*, a descendant of Henry IV., was born in 1654, and during the lifetime of his father was styled duc de Penthièvre. He was sent to Catalonia, and by the capture of Barcelona so alarmed the Spaniards that they the more readily acceded to the peace of Ryswick. When war again broke out, Vendôme was sent to repair the faults of Villeroy in Italy, but he was successfully opposed by Prince Eugene, and being afterwards employed in Flanders, he was there signally defeated at Oudenarde. In Spain he was more successful; by the victory of Villa Viciosa he re-established Philip V. on the throne, and was preparing to reduce Catalonia, when he died suddenly, in 1712, and was buried with royal honours in the Escorial.

Camille d'Hostun, duc de *Tallard*, born in 1652, was successful in the early part of the war in Germany, but was defeated and taken at Blenheim, and remained a prisoner for several years in England. On his return to France he became a member of the regency, was afterwards the minister of Louis XV., and died in 1728.

Francis de Neufville, duc de *Villeroy*, born in 1643, was a personal favourite of Louis XIV., and was in consequence intrusted with several commands to which he shewed himself unequal. He was surprised and captured at Cremona, by Prince Eugene, and being soon after contemptuously set at liberty, he was appointed to command in Flanders, where he was utterly defeated at Ramillies, and was obliged to retire into private life. He died in 1730.

Louis Hector, duc de *Villars*, (born 1653, died 1734,) was an adroit ambassador as well as an able general. He had a rival in Villeroy, and met with many mortifications from the courtiers,

being of a frank, impetuous temper, and caring little to conciliate them. He reduced the insurgent Protestants of the south of France as much by gentle management as by arms; was defeated by Marlborough at Malplaquet, but in his turn worsted Prince Eugene, and was at last employed to negotiate a peace with him^a, which he speedily effected, and thus brought the war of the Spanish succession to a close.

The aggressive measures of Louis were greatly aided by the talents of the famous engineer *Sebastian Leprestre de Vauban*, a member of a decayed noble family, who was born in Burgundy in 1633. He served with Condé in his rebellion, and was taken prisoner, but his skill in fortification was made known to Mazarin, and he was pardoned and taken into the royal service. He accompanied Louis in his campaigns, directed numerous sieges, especially in Flanders, and constructed a chain of fortresses (as Kehl, Landau, &c.) on or near the Rhine, which covered the French frontier, and proved most serviceable when the allies pressed hard on France. His last achievement was the capture of Brisach in 1703, and he died in 1707. Vauban was a man of noble and disinterested character; he evinced great respect for his formidable opponent Cohorn, and being highly esteemed by Louis, he had the courage to oppose any of his designs which he thought unwise or unjust, and offered counsel which the king would have done well to have taken. Menno, baron *Cohorn*, was born in Friesland in 1641, and died in 1704; he defended Namur in 1691 against Vauban, but being desperately wounded, the place was surrendered. These two eminent men were the authors of the systems of fortification known by their names; that of Vauban is regarded as best fitted for attack, that of Cohorn for defence; but both have received very considerable modifications in modern times.

Of the French admirals connected with English history may be mentioned, Anne Hilarion du Cotentin, comte de *Tourville*; he was born in Normandy in 1642, and was a Knight of Malta. He defeated the English and Dutch at Beachy Head, and though vanquished by them at La Hogue, did afterwards great damage to their commerce, and was made a marshal of France shortly before his death, which happened in 1701.—*Jean Bart*, born at Dunkirk in 1651, and *René du Guai Trouin*, born at St. Malo in 1673, were both originally common sailors, but raised themselves to notice by their daring enterprises with squadrons of privateers from their native towns. Bart, among other exploits,

^a Both were men of superior talents, who felt that they suffered from envious rivals, and they easily came to an agreement. On their first interview Villars exclaimed, "Sir, we need not be enemies to each other, we have each of us too many already; you at Vienna, and I at Versailles."

landed at, and burnt part of Newcastle in 1696; he was in consequence created a noble, and died in 1702. Du Guai Trouin, who survived till 1736, captured Rio de Janeiro in 1711, and in 1731 severely chastised the piracies of the Algerines.

A.D. 1666. The English fleet, under the orders of Prince Rupert and the duke of Albemarle (George Monk), have a four days' fight with the Dutch, in the Downs, June 1—4, in which the victory is doubtful. On July 25 the Dutch are defeated with great loss off the North Foreland, and chased into their harbours. Near 200 sail taken or burnt at Schelling soon after¹.

The Dutch and French fleets are prevented from forming a junction by Prince Rupert.

London is almost totally destroyed by fire², Sept.

¹ One Laurence van Heemskerck, a Dutch opponent of De Witt, was the proposer of this.

² The king, his brother the duke of York, the duke of Albemarle, and many gentlemen of the court laboured zealously to stop the progress of the fire, which was at last effected by blowing up houses with gunpowder. John Evelyn, (who, as a commissioner of the navy, had charge of several hospitals filled with sick and wounded seamen,) passed on foot through the extent of the burnt city on September 7, and remarks in his Diary, "At my return I was infinitely concerned to find that goodly church St. Paul's now a sad ruin, and that beautiful portico, for structure comparable to any in Europe, as not long repaired by the late king, [see Part IV., p. 66,] now rent in pieces, flakes of vast stone split asunder, and nothing remaining entire but the inscription in the architrave, shewing by whom it was built, which had not one letter of it defaced. . . . It is observable that the lead over the altar at the east end was untouched, and among the divers monuments, the body of one bishop remained entire. Thus lay in ashes that most venerable church, one of the most ancient pieces of early piety in the Christian world, beside near a hundred more. The lead, iron-work, bells, plate, &c., melted; the exquisitely wrought Mercers' chapel, the sumptuous Exchange, the august fabric of Christ Church, all the companies' halls, splendid buildings, arches, entries, all in dust; the fountains dried up and ruined, whilst the very waters remained boiling; the voragoes of subterranean cellars, wells and dungeons, formerly warehouses, still burning in stench and dark clouds of smoke, so that in five or six miles' traversing about, I did not see one load of timber unconsumed, nor many stones but what were calcined white as snow. . . . I then went towards Islington and Highgate, where one might have seen 200,000 people of all ranks and degrees dispersed, and lying along by their heaps of what they could save from the fire, deploring their loss, and though ready to perish for hunger and destitution, yet not asking one penny for relief, which to me appeared a stranger sight than any I had yet beheld."

2¹—6. A day of fasting and humiliation is kept in consequence, Oct. 10.

An act passed for the orderly rebuilding of the city of London², [18 & 19 Car. II. c. 8].

An insurrection breaks out in the west of Scotland, in November³. The insurgents attempt to surprise Edinburgh, but are defeated on the Pentland-hills, Nov. 28. Many are subsequently executed.

A Dutch squadron is captured off the coast of Norway, Dec. 25.

A.D. 1667. The Dutch fleet attacks Burntisland, without success⁴, April 29. They next threaten the Yorkshire coast, but do not attempt a landing.

The united Dutch and French fleet defeated by Sir John Harman, in the West Indies, May 10. He also captures Surinam.

Negotiations for peace are opened at Breda, May 14. In consequence the equipment of the English fleet is neglected.

Instigated by the English refugees in Holland, De Witt sends De Ruyter with a strong fleet into the Thames. He destroys the unfinished fort at Sheerness⁵, June 11. The duke of Albemarle sinks ships in the Medway, to prevent the advance of the Dutch. They, however, burn

¹ It began soon after midnight of Saturday, Sept. 1.

² All ground cleared by the fire was to be built on within three years, or else sold by the corporation and the money paid to the owner; the mayor and aldermen were empowered to regulate the price of labour, and to suppress combinations; labourers working were to become freemen; there were to be four different classes of houses, and any built contrary to rule were to be pulled down; no timber buildings were to be allowed, except the Water-house near London-bridge. Further powers, chiefly relating to the rebuilding of St. Paul's and other churches, were given in 1670, by stat. 22 Car. II. c. 11.

³ This was avowedly caused by hatred of Archbishop Sharpe, but, as had been the case thirty years before, the insurgents' views extended far beyond the abolition of episcopacy.

⁴ According to a letter in the Public Record Office, they cannonaded it from so great a distance, that they did very little damage. The writer (Robert Mein) says, they fired 1500 shot, but only killed one sow.

⁵ This was meant to replace the strong castle of Queenborough, which had been unwisely destroyed under the Commonwealth, leaving that part of the coast defenceless.

several vessels at Chatham¹, June 13, but fail in an attack on Upnor Castle, and lose five of their ships.

The Dutch advance nearly to Gravesend, June 29, but are driven off by Sir Edward Sprague², and retire to their own coast.

Peace is concluded with the Dutch, July 21.

The earl of Clarendon falls into disgrace. He is deprived of his office, Aug. 30, is impeached by the Commons³, Nov. 12, and retires to the Continent, by command of the king, Nov. 29.

A new ministry, termed the King's Cabal⁴, is formed, on the dismissal of Clarendon. Its principal members are the duke of Buckingham⁵, Lord Arlington⁶, and Sir William Coventry, a commissioner of the treasury. Lord Ashley and Sir Thomas Clifford⁷ are associated with them.

¹ A chain that had been placed to check their progress gave way at the first shock, having been treacherously cut and tied together again by some of the people of the dockyard, who had served under the Commonwealth, and were notorious sectaries.

² It was apprehended that they might try to reach London, and at least one ship (the "Leinster") was sunk at Blackwall to hinder them. It was valued at £1477 2s., according to the Secret Service accounts of Charles II.

³ The charges against him were chiefly, venality in the discharge of his office (said to be proved by the sale of Dunkirk, and the vast fortune that he had acquired), betraying the king's secrets, and an intention to introduce military government. An act was passed [19 & 20 Car. II. c. 2] commanding him to appear to take his trial in a limited time; illness prevented his compliance, and he became, in consequence, liable to banishment for life. He died at Rouen in 1674.

⁴ The name is usually taken as a word arbitrarily formed of the initial letters of the names of the principal members, with the addition of L for Lauderdale, but it is found in the works of Whitelock, Evelyn, and Pepys, of earlier date, and merely means any select committee; it is in fact equivalent to the "cabinet" of later times.

⁵ George Villiers, born Jan. 30, 1628. He lost his estates as a royalist, but recovered them by marrying the daughter of Lord Fairfax. He is the "Zimri" of Dryden's satire. After a long course of profligacy he died in comparative poverty, April 16, 1687.

⁶ Henry Bennett, born in 1618. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, served in the king's army, afterwards went abroad, and acted as the agent of Charles II. in Spain. He became secretary of state soon after the Restoration, was created an earl in 1672, was driven from office in 1674, and died in 1685.

⁷ He was of an old Devonshire family, was born in 1630, and was brought forward by Arlington. His activity in the House of Commons, and his opportune conversion to Romanism, recommended him at court; he was created a peer, (Lord Clifford of Chudleigh), and supplanted his patron.

The earl of Lauderdale continues at the head of affairs in Scotland.

A.D. 1668. A treaty of triple alliance is concluded between England, Holland and Sweden, to restrain the aggressive proceedings of Louis XIV.⁷ (Jan. 13, April 25).

Louis XIV. and the Emperor Leopold agree to a treaty for the eventual partition of the Spanish monarchy.

The parliament meets, Feb. 10. A quarrel occurs between the two Houses, on the case of Thomas Skinner^a, and they adjourn May 8, without transacting any business of importance.

Bishop Wilkins, Sir Matthew Hale, and others, endeavour to bring about a Comprehension of the dissenters. Baxter and his friends, however, make the same extravagant demands as at the Savoy Conference^a, and nothing is effected^b.

Buckingham, having become prime minister, endeavours to remove the duke of York from his post of lord high admiral.

The king carries on secret negotiations with Louis XIV. in order to obtain money. This was at length accomplished, and Charles became the pensioner of the French king, bound to assist him in his designs against

He became lord treasurer, but was driven from office by the operation of the Test Act, in 1673, and died soon after.

⁷ Louis claimed the Spanish Netherlands, in right of his wife, Maria Theresa of Spain. Though she had formally renounced the succession, he invaded them, and nearly achieved their conquest.

^a Skinner was a trader, who, complaining to the king's council of injuries sustained from the East India Company, was referred to the House of Lords for redress. The Lords adjudged him compensation; the company, in a petition to the Commons, denied the jurisdiction of the Peers. The Commons voted that whoever should put in force the order of the Peers as to Skinner was an infringer of their privileges; the Peers declared the petition a scandalous libel, and all intercourse between the Houses was broken off. The quarrel was not accommodated until 1670, when the votes on each side were cancelled, and Skinner was left uncompensated.

^a See A.D. 1661.

^b The House of Commons, instead of favouring the scheme, addressed the king desiring that the laws against the nonconformists should be strictly enforced.

the Dutch, and expecting assistance in establishing arbitrary government in England^c.

James Mitchell, one of the Covenanters, attempts to assassinate Archbishop Sharpe, July 11. By accident he wounds Honeyman, bishop of Orkney^d.

The government issues an "indulgence," in virtue of which many of the Scottish ministers conform to the episcopal government. The more vehement, however, refuse, and persist in holding field-meetings, which the troops are ordered to disperse.

The island of Bombay granted to the East India Company. They are allowed in 1677 to establish a mint there.

A.D. 1669. The duke of York avows his conversion to Romanism.

The parliament meets Oct. 19. The case of Skinner being revived, the disputes of the two Houses prevent any business being transacted, and they are prorogued Dec. 11.

Captain John Kempthorne, in the "Mary Rose," beats off seven large Barbary corsairs in the Straits of Gibraltar^e, Dec. 29.

A.D. 1670. The parliament meets, Feb. 14, and sits till April 11.

A new act passed against seditious conventicles^f, [22 Car. II. c. 1].

^c A scandalous treaty, for these purposes, was signed at Dover, May 22, 1670.

^d He escaped to Holland, but returning to Scotland in 1674, was imprisoned for a while, tortured, and at length executed Jan. 18, 1678.

^e This gallant action is commemorated by a picture in the Painted Hall at Greenwich, with the inscription,—

"Two we burnt, and two we sunk, and two did run away,
And one we brought to Leghorn roads, to shew we'd won the day."

^f The penalties of the act of 1664 (see p. 19) were reduced to 5s. for the first, and 10s. for every future offence. A meeting of five persons constituted the offence: the owner of any house suffering a conventicle was to pay £20; the preacher was to pay £20 or £40, and if he was not able to pay, or had fled, the penalty was to be levied on his hearers.

Mead and Penn^s, two quakers, tried under the recent Conventicle Act, are acquitted, Sept. 5; the jurors are fined, and imprisoned, as are the quakers, for alleged contempt of court, in refusing to uncover their heads^h.

The parliament meets Oct. 24.

An attempt is made to assassinate the duke of Ormond, in London^l, Dec. 6.

The Hudson's Bay Company established by charter, Prince Rupert being its great promoter.

A.D. 1671. An act passed to prevent malicious wounding and maiming^k, [22 & 23 Car. II. c. 1]; the offence is declared a capital felony.

A quarrel as to a claim by the Peers to alter money-bills occasions the premature prorogation of the Houses, April 22.

Colonel Blood attempts to carry off the regalia from the Tower^l, May 9.

A.D. 1672. The king, probably at the instigation of

^s Penn was the son of Sir William Penn, the admiral, who captured Jamaica. He afterwards became the founder of the settlement of Pennsylvania, was a confidential agent of James II., and was in consequence exposed to much odium after the Revolution. He died in 1718, aged 74.

^h The presiding judge was George Jefferies. This man, whose name has become a byword for all that can disgrace the judicial character, was born in Denbighshire, about 1640, was bred to the bar, and became recorder of London. In the disputes with the city he joined the court party, and he was promoted to the office of chief justice, in 1683. By James II. he was made lord-chancellor, in Sept. 1685, as a reward for his exertions in punishing the adherents of the duke of Monmouth. His conduct on the bench had long been distinguished for coarseness; but in his "campaign," as the king himself called it, Jefferies displayed such atrocious cruelty as rendered him the object of abhorrence. On the flight of his master he attempted to flee also, but was taken at Wapping disguised as a sailor, Dec. 13, and being with difficulty saved from summary execution, was lodged in the Tower, where he died, April 18, 1689.

^l The leader of the party was a Colonel Blood, an Irish adventurer, who soon after attempted to steal the regalia from the Tower of London.

^k This act was occasioned by an outrageous attack on Sir John Coventry, (Dec. 21, 1670,) by some of the royal guard, in consequence of an observation which he had made on the profligate life of the king. The duke of Monmouth, Charles' natural son, was the instigator of the attack, but he escaped punishment.

^l Blood was pardoned by the king, and even received a grant of lands in compensation for losses during the civil war; he eventually died in the King's Bench Prison, in 1681.

Lord Ashley^m, seizes on the bankers' funds in the Exchequer, Jan. 2, and thus prepares for war.

An unsuccessful attempt is made to capture the Dutch Smyrna fleet, March 3. England and France declare war against the Dutch, March 17.

The king issues a declaration of indulgence dispensing with the laws against nonconformityⁿ, Mar. 15.

The English fleet defeats the Dutch in Southwold-bay, May 28, and chases it into harbour^o, May 30.

Louis XIV. overruns great part of Holland, having with him a body of English troops under the duke of Monmouth.

The stadtholdership re-established in Holland, in the person of William, prince of Orange^p; the brothers De Witt, his great opponents, are murdered by the populace, Aug. 4.

Sir Edward Sprague severely represses the Barbary pirates.

The earl of Shaftesbury is made lord-chancellor, Nov. 17.

A.D. 1673. The parliament meets, Feb. 4. They complain of the king's declaration of indulgence, which he at length consents to withdraw, May 8.

The Test Act [25 Car. II. c. 2] passed, by which all persons holding office are obliged to take the sacrament according to the mode of the English Church,

^m Anthony Ashley Cooper (see Part IV., p. 163), who was soon afterwards created earl of Shaftesbury.

ⁿ This declaration was known to be issued on the advice of Clifford and Ashley, and as one was an avowed Romanist and the other an infidel, it was justly regarded as meant rather to injure the Church than to serve the nonconformists.

^o The duke of York commanded the English, who, though victors, being much inferior in number to the Dutch, suffered severely; the earl of Sandwich perished, with many others. A French squadron, professedly the allies of the English, stood off, and took no part in the action.

^p It had been in abeyance since the death of his father in 1650, and was now re-established in consequence of the alarm excited by the progress of the French. The young prince (afterwards William III. of England) was successful against the invaders, who retired precipitately before the close of the next year.

and also to subscribe a declaration against transubstantiation. The duke of York, Lord Clifford, and others, in consequence resign their posts.

Prince Rupert takes the command of the English fleet, in place of the duke of York.

The Dutch are defeated on their own coast, May 28 and June 4. The English blockade the mouth of the Maes, when they are attacked by the Dutch, Aug. 11, and being deserted by the French, suffer considerable loss^a, and are driven off.

The parliament adjourned, Nov. 4.

The earl of Shaftesbury is deprived of the chancellorship^b, Nov. 9. He again becomes the leader of the opposition.

The island of St. Helena is recaptured from the Dutch^c.

A.D. 1674. The parliament meets, Jan. 7.

The ministers are driven from office, by votes of the parliament. Viscount Latimer (Thomas Osborne^d, afterwards earl of Danby) becomes chief minister.

Peace is concluded with Holland, Feb. 9. A large sum of money is paid to the king by the Dutch, and the honour of the flag^e is conceded.

^a Among the killed was Sir Edward Sprague, who had driven the Dutch from the Thames in 1667. Captain Kempthorne, who had been knighted for his gallantry in the Mediterranean (see p. 29), greatly distinguished himself, and was in consequence made an admiral.

^b He was succeeded by Sir Heneage Finch (afterwards earl of Nottingham), who retained the office till his death, Dec. 18, 1682.

^c It had been taken by them very shortly before.

^d He was the son of Sir Edward Osborne, of Kiveton, in Yorkshire, a noted royalist. He came early to court, was knighted, made a peer, (Viscount Latimer in 1673, earl of Danby in 1674,) and when Lord Clifford retired in consequence of the Test Act, succeeded him as lord-treasurer. His conduct as a minister was honest and able; he endeavoured to secure the Church against danger from either nonconformists or Romanists, and he opposed the king's disgraceful treaties with France; but he was driven from office by the intrigues of Shaftesbury, and was only saved from the effects of an impeachment by a dissolution of the parliament. He suffered, however, a five years' imprisonment in the Tower (1679—1684). Danby favoured the designs of the prince of Orange, was created marquis of Caermarthen and duke of Leeds, and took an active part in public affairs under William III. He died July 26, 1712.

^e See Part II., p. 124, and Part IV., pp. 70, 148, 155.

Shaftesbury and others commence intrigues with the purpose of excluding the duke of York from the succession to the throne, and substituting the duke of Monmouth.

A.D. 1675. The king, by the advice of Danby, publishes proclamations for putting in force the laws against non-conformists.

The parliament meets April 13. Danby is threatened with impeachment for corruption*, but the proceeding fails.

Conferences for peace are opened at Nimeguen, July.

Many English vessels are captured by the French on the charge of carrying Dutch property; on which war with France is loudly demanded†.

A quarrel as to hearing of appeals arises between the two Houses, and at length the parliament is prorogued (Nov. 22) for a period of fifteen months.

The London coffee-houses are closed by royal proclamation, as being the resort of "disaffected persons, who spread false, malicious, and scandalous reports, to the defamation of his majesty's government, and the disturbance of the quiet of the realm," Dec. 29. This step is much clamoured against, and the proclamation is withdrawn.

A.D. 1676. The king concludes a secret treaty with Louis XIV., by which he secures a large annual pension (probably of £100,000), on condition of entering into no engagements with foreign powers without the consent of France, Feb. 17. With the money thus procured he passes the time in idle luxury, apparently quite regardless of public affairs.

Sir John Narborough represses the piracies of the Barbary States‡.

* The mover was Lord Russell, executed in 1683, as concerned in the Rye-house Plot.

† A petition, presented by certain merchants in August, 1676, stated that fifty-three ships had been thus seized since December, 1673.

‡ On the 14th January the boats of his squadron, under the command of

A.D. 1677. The parliament reassembles, Feb. 15. The duke of Buckingham, Lords Salisbury, Shaftesbury, and Wharton, offend the House of Peers by contending that the long prorogation amounted to a dissolution of parliament, and are committed to the Tower^a, Feb. 17.

The better observance of the Lord's Day provided for by statute, [29 Car. II. c. 7].

The statutable punishment of burning for heresy^a abolished, [c. 9].

William, prince of Orange, marries the princess Mary, daughter of the duke of York, Nov. 4.

Archbishop Sheldon dies, Nov. 9. He is succeeded by William Sancroft^b, dean of St. Paul's.

The corporation of the Sons of the Clergy founded.

A.D. 1678. The king forms a treaty with Holland, Jan. 26, by which he engages to withdraw the English auxiliaries from the French army^c.

The king forms another secret treaty with France,

Cloudesley Shovel (then a young lieutenant), burnt four large ships of war in the harbour of Tripoli; he afterwards cannonaded the town, destroyed their naval stores, and obliged them to agree to abstain from piracy. Soon after he visited Algiers, and brought the dey to a similar temporary submission. Two years after he was similarly employed, and either captured or destroyed almost every vessel belonging to the Algerines.

^a The others petitioned for their release, and obtained it in June, but Shaftesbury, who had applied to the courts of law, was confined until February, 1678, when he was released upon begging pardon on his knees in the House.

^b See Part II., A.D. 1401.

^c He was born at Fressingfield, in Suffolk, in 1616, of a good family, and was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He was ejected in 1649, and travelled abroad until the Restoration, when he was made master of his college, dean of York, then of St. Paul's, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. His passive resistance in this high post to the arbitrary measures of James II. had a great effect in producing the expulsion of that monarch, but the archbishop having once sworn allegiance to him, conscientiously felt himself unable to acknowledge William and Mary as his successors, and preferred to suffer instead the deprivation of his office. He retired to a small property at his native place, and died there, Nov. 24, 1693.

^d They were about 8,000 strong, and were commanded by the duke of Monmouth; John Churchill (afterwards duke of Marlborough) served among them. Louis parted with them unwillingly, and bribed Shaftesbury and others to complain that they were brought to England to establish arbitrary power. In consequence, a part were sent to Flanders to assist the Spaniards, but matters were so arranged they never came in contact with their former associates.

May 17, and in consequence recalls the troops which he had, as a threat to Louis, recently sent to Flanders.

The peace of Nimeguen is concluded, under the mediation of the king, Aug. 10, which establishes a temporary peace between France, Spain, and Holland.

TITUS OATES, a man of infamous character^d, informs the king of an alleged Popish Plot, Aug. 13. His statements are discredited by the king and his council, but are eagerly adopted by Shaftesbury and his associates^e.

Oates swears to the particulars of the plot before Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, a magistrate, who is shortly after found dead (Oct. 15). Godfrey is alleged to have been murdered by the Romanists, and receives a public funeral, Oct. 31.

The parliament meets Oct. 21. A committee is appointed to examine into the plot; they report themselves satisfied as to its existence, and numerous arrests follow.

The excitement occasioned by the statements of Oates enables Shaftesbury and his party to procure the passing of an act "for the more effectual preserving the king's person and government by disabling papists from

^d He was born at Oakham about 1620, his father being then incumbent of All Saints, Hastings. He became an Anabaptist, but conformed to the Church at the Restoration, held two or three curacies, and served at sea as a chaplain. At length he went abroad, and professed conversion to Romanism, but was expelled from the English college at St. Omer, on charges of immorality; he had, however, gained a knowledge of the names and circumstances of the chief Romanists in England, whether clerical or lay, which he speedily turned to account in a way that cost many innocent persons their lives.

^e The plot is often represented as a pure invention on the part of Oates and his associates, but Dryden, after his conversion to Romanism, said more accurately,

"Some truth there was, but dash'd and brew'd with lies."

Both the king and the duke of York, as is now well known, indulged in schemes to establish Romanism and arbitrary power, and the latter especially had intriguing and fanatic partisans, whose views probably went far beyond his own. Charles only acted with his customary duplicity when he attempted to turn the matter into ridicule, by saying that "he was accused of being in a plot against his own life."

sitting in either House of Parliament^f," [30 Car. II. stat. 2, c. 1]

The earl of Powis^g, lords Stafford, Petre, Arundel, and Belasyze, Romanist peers, are committed to the Tower, October^h.

Colemanⁱ, the duke of York's secretary, is condemned, Nov. 27, and executed Dec. 3. Whitbread and four other priests are tried Dec. 17. Three are convicted^k, and are executed Jan. 24, 1679.

The earl of Danby is impeached by the Commons, Dec. 21, but the proceedings are stopped by the prorogation of the parliament, Dec. 30, which is soon after (Jan. 24, 1679) dissolved.

A.D. 1679. Bedloe, an accomplice of Oates, gives further particulars of the plot, and endeavours to shew that the queen is concerned in it. Hill, Green, and Berry, three of her servants, are executed as the murderers of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, Feb. 21, 27.

The duke of York goes abroad, immediately before the meeting of the new parliament, which assembles March 6.

^f The intention of Shaftesbury was to pave the way for the exclusion of the duke of York from the throne; but he was foiled, as "Provided always that nothing in this act contained shall extend to his Royal Highness the Duke of York" is written on a separate schedule to the original act, with the word "Agreed" in the margin.

^g William Herbert, Lord Powis, was created an earl in 1666. He was released without trial from the Tower, early in 1684, was called by James II. to the privy council, and created marquis of Powis in 1687. He conducted James's queen and son to France, and died there, outlawed, in 1696. He had married Elizabeth, daughter of the marquis of Worcester, and left an only son, William, who regained the title of Lord Powis.

^h According to the Tower Records, Lord Petre was committed on October 26; Lords Arundel, Belasyze, and Stafford on October 31. The date of the committal of the earl does not appear, the first entry regarding him being on April 8, 1679. His wife also was a prisoner in the Tower from Nov. 4, 1679, to Lady-day, 1680, or perhaps longer, as the date of her release does not occur.

ⁱ This man had been employed in the distribution of bribes from Louis to the members of parliament, and he had, apparently without authority, written a variety of letters in his master's name, which bore out many of the statements of Oates.

^k Whitbread and Fenwick were acquitted, but they were detained in custody, again tried the next year, and executed.

The king grants a pardon to Danby, to which the parliament objects, as "illegal and void," and he is committed to the Tower, April 16.

A new council, containing many members of the country party, is formed, of which the earl of Shaftesbury is the president, April 20.

An act passed "for the better securing the liberty of the subject, and for prevention of imprisonments beyond the seas," [31 Car. II. c. 2]. This, the invaluable Habeas Corpus Act, was the only important measure perfected by the parliament. A bill to exclude the duke of York from the succession to the throne was brought forward, but was frustrated by the dissolution of the parliament¹, May 27.

The Covenanters in the west of Scotland manifest a disposition to take up arms. To bridle them, large bodies of Highlanders are placed at free quarter among them², who are soon withdrawn, but the country is continued under martial law.

Archbishop Sharpe, of St. Andrews, is murdered at Magus-muir, in Fifeshire, May 3; the assassins retire towards Glasgow. Receiving reinforcements, they appear in arms at Rutherglen, May 29, and defeat a small body of cavalry under Graham of Claverhouse³, at Drumclog,

¹ The opposition then endeavoured to prevail on the king to declare the duke of Monmouth his successor, but their designs failed, although they bribed his mistress, the duchess of Portsmouth, to advocate it.

² This, under the name of "the coming of the Highland host," is the subject of grievous, but evidently exaggerated complaint in Wodrow and other Scottish writers.

³ John Graham, afterwards Viscount Dundee, was the son of Sir William Graham, and a kinsman of Montrose, whose chivalrous devotion to the royal cause he avowed his determination to emulate. He was educated at St. Andrews, and then served as a volunteer in the French army; next he joined the horse-guards of the prince of Orange, and he gained a commission by his daring valour at the battle of Seneff in 1674. Returning to Scotland he was appointed to raise and command an independent troop of horse against the insurgents, and, irritated by his defeat, he acted with so much severity that their writers usually style him "the bloody Claverhouse." He was afterwards made sheriff of Wigton, his brother David being associated with him, and next appointed to the royal horse-guards; he now rose rapidly in military rank, and in 1684 was admitted, though with some hesitation, (on

June 3^o. The duke of Monmouth is sent against them, and defeats them at Bothwell-bridge, June 22. Great numbers of prisoners are taken, who are leniently treated. Some few keep in arms under Cameron and Cargill, two of their preachers.

The prosecutions regarding the Popish Plot are still carried on. Whitbread and Fenwick and three other Jesuits are condemned, June 13, and Langhorne, a lawyer, June 14. They suffer, June 20, and eight priests are executed in different parts of the country^p; but Sir George Wakeman, the queen's physician, and three Benedictine monks, tried July 18, are acquitted.

The parliament adjourned, July 10, and shortly after dissolved.

The duke of York returns, is well received, and the duke of Monmouth banished. The duke of York soon repairs to Scotland, as lord high commissioner, and Monmouth is recalled to court.

Shaftesbury is removed from the presidency of the council. In revenge, by his means, the anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's accession (Nov. 17) is celebrated with extraordinary demonstrations of hostility to the Romanists.

Shaftesbury and his friends procure numerous addresses to the king, praying for the speedy meeting of the parliament^q; the court party bring forward other addresses, expressing abhorrence of this, as interfering with the king's prerogative^r. The two parties receive, in

account of his wife belonging to the "fanatic family" of the earl of Dundonald), to the Scottish privy council. By James II. he was created a peer, and he died in his cause.

^p This event is still celebrated by an annual sermon on the battle-field.

^q Four also died in prison, one of them from injuries received from the pursuivants who captured him.

^r The king was exceedingly incensed at these addresses, looking on them as the prelude of a civil war, which, however, he was quite ready to meet. "It is their petitioning has enraged him," says a private letter of the time, "and he swears by God, they may knock out his brains, but shall never cut off his head." (Letter of Robert Nelson to Dr. Mapletoft, Dec. 12, 1679.)

^s A literary controversy arose out of this matter, in which the views of the

consequence, the names of Addressers and Abhorrrers, which are afterwards changed for Whig and Tory*.

A.D. 1680. The duke of York returns from Scotland in February. He is, by the earl of Shaftesbury and others, presented at the Middlesex sessions as a Romish recusant, (June 26 and Nov. 29).

A proclamation issued against the publication of "news-books and pamphlets of news" without licence, May 12.

Lord Castlemaine (Roger Palmer) is tried for high treason, but acquitted[†], June 23.

Cameron and a few of the Covenanters formally renounce allegiance to the king. They are shortly after dispersed, when Cameron is killed[‡], July 20.

The duke of York returns to Scotland.

The parliament meets, Oct. 21, and proceeds with severity against the Abhorrrers.

A bill to exclude the duke from the succession is

court were maintained chiefly by Sir Roger L'Estrange, a loyalist who had suffered severely in the civil war, while those of the country party were upheld by Gilbert Burnet, the author of several important though much criticised works. He was born at Edinburgh in 1643, had been a professor in the university of Glasgow, and a popular preacher, but had quitted Scotland in consequence of a quarrel between his patron, the duke of Hamilton, and Lauderdale, the royal commissioner. In England he was made chaplain to the king, and afterwards preacher at the Rolls, and was for a while a court favourite, but forfeited all by a great parade of intimacy with Lord Russell and other parties to the Rye-house Plot. He in consequence went abroad, where he found a protector in the prince of Orange, and, according to his own account, bore a very important part in the intrigues which resulted in the Revolution. Burnet accompanied the prince to England, and was rewarded with the see of Salisbury, in possession of which he died, March 17, 1715, after a life more turbulent than became his function.

* These well-known names were originally terms of reproach applied to the Scottish Covenanters and the Irish freebooters.

† The principal witness against him was one Thomas Dangerfield, who pretended to have been employed to assassinate the king; he first said the Presbyterians were the plotters, then the Romanists. Some papers relating to the matter were found concealed in a meal-tub, whence the name by which it is commonly known.

‡ Cargill, another preacher, after this solemnly excommunicated the king and his adherents. He was captured, and executed, and several of his followers also suffered, but the greater number were transported to America, or sent to serve in a Scottish regiment in the pay of the king of Spain. The sect, however, survived, and under the title of Cameronians were very active in Scotland against the Jacobites after the Revolution. The 26th regiment of Foot was formed from them, and still bears their name.

passed by the Commons, Nov. 11, but is rejected by the peers, mainly through the influence of the earl of Halifax (George Savile *).

William, Viscount Stafford, is tried and convicted of being concerned in the Popish Plot (Nov. 30—Dec. 7). He is executed †, Dec. 29.

The East India Company commence their trade with China.

A.D. 1681. The parliament is dissolved, Jan. 18. By the king's command, a new parliament meets at Oxford, March 21. The earl of Shaftesbury, and many of the leaders of the country party, with large bodies of followers, attend it armed †. It is suddenly dissolved, without transacting business, March 28.

The king justifies his dissolution of the parliament by a declaration, April 8; and finding it well received, he takes steps against the popular leaders.

Captain Morgan Kempthorne ‡ beats off a fleet of Barbary corsairs, but is killed in the action, May.

* He was the son of a Yorkshire baronet, and was born in 1630. In 1668 he was created Viscount Halifax, earl in 1679, and marquis in 1682; in the same year he was made lord privy seal, and he remained in office for a short time after the accession of James II. Halifax was a man of talent, but of a strangely fickle character, which led him to join in turn, and soon after forsake, every party in the state. He avowed that he preferred expediency to conscience, and he thus gained the name of the Trimmer, which he professed to consider no disgrace. First he was mainly instrumental in defeating the Exclusion Bill; then he endeavoured to procure the recall of the duke of Monmouth, and next he laboured successfully to drive James from the throne. Halifax was by William restored to his office of lord privy seal, and was for some time apparently at the head of affairs, but the Trimmer was distrusted by both Whigs and Tories, and he was driven into retirement in less than a year after the Revolution. He died April 5, 1695.

† The king professed his belief in his innocence, yet did not venture to spare his life. He, however, mitigated the ordinary sentence of treason to beheading, and the sheriffs and others had the barbarity to question his power to do so; William Lord Russell and Henry Cornish (both subsequently executed) were among the number.

‡ Among them was one Stephen College, who was called by his party "the Protestant joiner." He had long been known as a vehement mob orator, and he passed as the inventor of a "Protestant flail" to beat out the brains of papists. He now made himself personally obnoxious to the king as the reputed author of coarse rhymes, which were sung in Charles's hearing at Oxford.

§ He was the son of Sir John Kempthorne already mentioned. See A.D. 1669, 1673.

Oliver Plunket, titular archbishop of Armagh, is executed as concerned in the Popish Plot^a, July 1.

The earl of Shaftesbury is committed to the Tower, on a charge of subornation of perjury^b, July 2. An indictment subsequently preferred against him for high treason is rejected by the Middlesex grand jury, Nov. 24, and he is set at liberty.

Cargill, the Cameronian preacher, is executed, July 26.

The duke of York holds a parliament in Scotland, July, August. A test is imposed, binding all persons not to attempt any alteration in the government in Church or State. It is very generally taken, but the earl of Argyle^c objects. He is summoned before the council, when he explains the sense in which he is willing to take it. This is considered as "leasing-making"^d, a capital offence in Scottish law; he is imprisoned, tried, and convicted, but makes his escape to Holland.

Stephen College is tried at Oxford, Aug. 17. He is found guilty of appearing in arms against the king during the Oxford parliament, and is executed, Aug. 31.

A.D. 1682. The duke of York visits England. He is

^a There suffered with him one Fitzharris, a desperate intriguer, who had accused various persons, and even the duke of York, of a design to kill the king; he had, however, before this issued a pamphlet, calling on all true Protestants "to take up arms against their popish king," and for this he was condemned as a traitor.

^b His papers had been seized, and he was so alarmed thereby that he petitioned to be allowed to withdraw to the American plantations, but his prayer was rejected. Among the papers was the plan of a treasonable confederacy, which much resembled the Solemn League and Covenant; but a still more important document was a list of his friends and opponents in every shire, drawn up alphabetically, and classed as "worthy men" and "men worthy" ("of hanging" was understood), which enabled the government to discover many false friends and unsuspected adversaries.

^c Archibald Campbell, son of the marquis executed in 1661.

^d The crown lawyers held that he had endeavoured to plant discord between the king and his subjects, by insinuating that an oath imposed by parliament could need explanation; that he had defamed the legislature thereby; and had usurped sovereign power by presuming to add anything of his own to an act of parliament.

shipwrecked on his voyage back to Scotland, May 5, and returns to England in June.

The duke of Monmouth makes a progress through the country, with great pomp, which gives offence, and he is held to bail.

The king's party gain a decided ascendancy in the city of London. Many of the popular party are prosecuted for riotous conduct and libels, and heavily fined.

The earl of Shaftesbury in alarm flees in disguise from London, Oct. 19. He dies in Holland Jan. 22, 1683.

Francis North, Lord Guilford, appointed lord-keeper^c, Dec. 20.

Chelsea Hospital founded for invalid soldiers^d.

A.D. 1683. The city of London is declared to have forfeited its charters, in consequence of imposing an illegal toll, and libelling the king, June 12. The magistracy is remodelled, but the franchises are in general left untouched^e.

A plot, termed the Rye-house Plot, is discovered. The earl of Essex (Arthur Capel^h), WILLIAM LORD RUSSELL (son of the earl of Bedford), Lord Howard of Eskrickⁱ, Algernon Sydney^k, and others, are taken, but the duke

^c He had been educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, attained celebrity as a lawyer on the Norfolk circuit, and had held the posts of solicitor and attorney-general, and judge. He died Sept. 5, 1685, and was succeeded by Jefferies.

^d Queen Mary left money for such a foundation, but Elizabeth kept the funds for herself. James I. established a theological college at Chelsea, which fell into decay during the civil war, and the buildings were devoted to their present purpose by Charles II.

^e Much the same course was taken in each of the next five years against various obnoxious corporations. The effect of the change generally was to confine the power of returning members of parliament to the mayors and aldermen, who were the nominees of the crown.

^h Son of Lord Capel, beheaded in 1649. He had been lord-lieutenant of Ireland from 1672 to 1676, and was a vehement supporter of the factious proceedings of Shaftesbury.

ⁱ William Howard. He had in 1674 been engaged in treasonable designs, but had earned pardon by betraying his associates; he acted in a similar manner on this occasion.

^k He was the second son of Robert Sydney, earl of Leicester, and was born in 1617. He bore a part in most of the proceedings of the Long Parliament, but though named as one of the king's judges he did not attend the trial. He professed the sternest republicanism, and was therefore regarded

of Monmouth makes his escape. All these parties seem to have fully agreed on an insurrection in England and Scotland, with the intention of securing the succession to the throne to the duke of Monmouth. Some of the conspirators had also a design to assassinate the king and the duke of York, but whether with or without the privity of the others is uncertain¹. The earl of Essex was found dead in the Tower July 13; on which day also Lord Russell was tried and convicted of treason^m. He was executed July 21; and several of the meaner agents suffered about the same time.

The University of Oxford publishes a decree (July 21) asserting the necessity of passive obedience, and condemning several works containing contrary propositions to be burntⁿ.

Tangier is dismantled, and the garrison brought to England, where they are kept in pay.

ALGERNON SYDNEY being convicted of participation in the plot, Nov. 21, is beheaded, Dec. 7.

with jealousy by Cromwell; but on the fall of the protectorate he again took part in public affairs, and he was employed on an embassy to the north of Europe when the Restoration took place. He lived in voluntary exile until the year 1679, when he was permitted to return to England on a general promise of peaceable behaviour, which he did not keep. Sydney was a man of a fierce, unbending temper, and an unbeliever; he was also, in spite of his professed republicanism, a pensioner of France. Though probably guilty, he was convicted by unjustifiable means, an unpublished writing found in his desk being illegally taken as the second witness required in charges of high treason; and his demeanour before the brutal Jefferies was firm and dignified; hence he is usually, though most erroneously, regarded as an illustrious sufferer in the cause of civil and religious liberty.

¹ This question has been very warmly debated, especially in the case of Lord Russell, but there can be hardly a doubt that Sydney was an assassin in intention, like Rumbold and Ayloffe.

^m Lord Howard of Eskrick, the principal witness against him, did not charge him with assenting to the design against the king's life; and his attainer was reversed in the first parliament after the Revolution.

ⁿ Twenty-seven propositions were thus authoritatively condemned, as contrary to Holy Scripture, the decrees of councils, the writings of the Fathers, the faith and profession of the primitive Church; also destructive of kingly government, the safety of the royal person, the public peace, the laws of nature, and the bonds of human society. Some of them were taken from Romanist writers (as Bellarmine), some from Hobbes, Milton, Baxter, Owen, Godwin, Buchanan, Knox, and other sectaries; and two were from a work by Whitby, the commentator on the New Testament. Whitby, who was chaplain to Ward, bishop of Salisbury, made a public retraction.

The duke of Monmouth is pardoned, and returns to court. He was, however, obliged to make a confession of his offences, which he afterwards endeavoured to explain away; the king then banished him from his presence, and he fled to Holland early in the next year.

A.D. 1684. Mr. John Hampden^o, one of the insurrectionary party, is convicted of a misdemeanour^p, and is fined £40,000, Feb. 6.

The Rev. Samuel Johnson is heavily fined and imprisoned for writing and publishing "a very scandalous and seditious book called Julian the Apostate^q," Feb. 11.

The earls of Danby and Powys, and Lords Arundel and Belasyze, are released from the Tower, on bail^r, Feb. 12.

Sir Samuel Barnardiston, a rich London merchant, is fined £10,000, for "scandalous and seditious reflections against the government," April 19. Less wealthy parties, for similar offences, are placed in the pillory.

Sir Thomas Armstrong and Halloway, two parties to the Rye-house Plot, are seized abroad^s, sent to England, and executed, May, June.

Titus Oates, convicted of libelling the duke of York, is sentenced to an enormous fine, and is imprisoned in default of payment.

The king dispenses with the Test Act, and restores the duke of York to his office of lord high admiral, and his seat in the council.

^o He was the grandson of the celebrated opponent of ship-money; was a man of indifferent character, and at length died by his own hand.

^p The duke of Monmouth had been subpoenaed to give evidence against him, but fled to the Continent instead. This prevented Hampden's trial for treason, two witnesses being necessary, and there being no writings which the crown lawyers could turn to their purpose, as they had recently done with Sydney.

^q He had been chaplain to Lord Russell. His book, which was considered as a libel on the duke of York, was ordered to be burnt by the hangman.

^r Lord Petre, committed with the other Romanist lords in 1678, had died in confinement a few weeks before.

^s Armstrong was seized in Holland, Halloway in the West Indies.

The marquis of Halifax intrigues unsuccessfully for the recall of the duke of Monmouth.

A.D. 1685. The king dies at St. James's, Feb. 6, having been previously reconciled to the Church of Rome^t. He is buried at Westminster, Feb. 14.

EVENTS IN GENERAL HISTORY.

	A.D.
The Stadtholdership abolished in Holland	1650
The Venetians defeat the Turks in the Dardanelles	1655
Ducal Prussia becomes independent of Poland	1656
Peace of the Pyrenees, between France and Spain	1659
Denmark changed from a limited to an absolute monarchy	1660
The Turks defeated at the Raab	1664
Louis XIV. seizes the Spanish Netherlands	1667
Candia taken by the Turks	1669
Poland invaded by the Turks, and forced to cede several provinces	1672
The Swedes lose most of their German possessions	1677
First war between the Russians and the Turks	1678
Peace of Nimeguen	1678
Absolute power established in Sweden	1680
Siege of Vienna by the Turks	1683

^t This was done by a Benedictine monk, John Huddleston, who had forwarded Charles' escape after the battle of Worcester, and had, ever since the Restoration, been in consequence excepted by name from the penalties occasionally denounced by proclamation against Romish priests.



James II., from his Great Seal.



Arms of James II.

JAMES II.

JAMES, the second surviving son of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, was born at St. James's, Oct. 15, 1633, and was immediately created duke of York. He accompanied his father during the civil war, and was captured by Fairfax on the surrender of Oxford, but contrived to escape, disguised as a girl, to Holland, in the year 1648. He served with reputation in both the French and Spanish armies, and was ready to take the command of a force for the invasion of England if the rising of Sir George Booth and others in 1659 had been successful. The duke returned to England with his brother in 1660, and having a great aptitude for sea affairs, he acted as lord high admiral until, having become a Romanist, he was displaced by the Test Act in 1673. The popular commotion on the Popish Plot induced him to retire abroad, but he was soon recalled, and appointed to the government of Scotland, which he administered with harshness. His enemies in England laboured earnestly to exclude him from the throne, but ineffectually, and he became king on the death of his brother, Feb. 6, 1685.

James commenced his reign with disclaiming any intention of interfering with the Church, and promising

a legal course of government ; but his acts were not in accordance with his declarations, and his opponents, who in the last years of his brother's reign had found an asylum in Holland, at once began to concert measures for an invasion. Accordingly the duke of Monmouth landed in England, and the earl of Argyle in Scotland, but both failed, and the attempt of the former especially was punished with extreme severity. James was emboldened by this success to proceed with hasty steps in a design which he had unhappily formed of restoring Romanism*.

He had at the commencement of his reign made arrangements with that view in Scotland and Ireland, and he now ventured to extend them to England. He claimed a power of dispensing with the penal laws, dismissed his parliament when it shewed a resolution to oppose him, exhausted every effort to gain converts, called such, as well as Romish ecclesiastics, to his councils, laboured to procure the repeal of the Test Act, and forbade the controversial sermons which the clergy, justly alarmed at his proceedings, felt it their duty to deliver. This injunction was disregarded, and to enforce

* He retained for a time in office the marquis of Halifax, Lord Rochester (his brother-in-law), and others who were esteemed friends of legal government, but it was soon found that his confidence was given to men of a very different description. Of these, the most prominent was Robert Spenser, earl of Sunderland, born in 1641, and son of the peer killed in the first battle of Newbury. He had been employed by Charles II. in various embassies, and first became distinguished in parliament by opposing the Exclusion Bill ; he afterwards favoured it, but being of a supple, insinuating nature, he procured a reconciliation with the duke of York, and, most unhappily, was placed by him at the head of affairs when he became king. He professed himself a convert to Romanism, and urged the most destructive measures, being all the while, as is now known, not only a pensioner of France, but in correspondence with the ministers of the prince of Orange ; who, when he obtained the crown, after a short interval of apparent disgrace did not scruple to employ him, though the action was most unpopular. Sunderland died in 1702, leaving a character of almost unparalleled baseness. Another adviser of the king, though probably a mere tool of Sunderland, was Edward Petre, a Jesuit ; a few Romanist peers were also called to his councils, but it is evident, from the king's own account in his Memoirs, that their advice was more moderate than that of Sunderland or Petre, who were mere political adventurers.

it (in defiance of a positive enactment to the contrary^b), a new court of Ecclesiastical Commission was established, which suspended the bishop of London^c from his office, and afterwards perpetrated the most flagrant injustice on both Universities. The Church, through these harsh and illegal measures of James, was exposed to a severe trial during his reign, but happily the prelates were (with some few exceptions that are easily accounted for^d) eminently fitted for their posts, and their passive

^b See Part IV., A.D. 1641.

^c Henry Compton, a younger son of Spencer Compton, earl of Northampton, was born in 1632. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, then travelled awhile, and on the Restoration became a cornet of horse; but he soon quitted the military life, and resumed his studies. In 1669 he was made a canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and afterwards master of the hospital of St. Cross, Winchester. He, however, did not reside there, but was a constant attendant at court, and was entrusted with the education of the princesses Mary and Anne. In 1674 Dr. Compton was made bishop of Oxford, and in 1675 he was translated to London. He now incurred the king's displeasure by declining to proceed in an extrajudicial way against Dr. Sharp, who had disregarded the royal order against controversial sermons. The bishop was suspended from the exercise of his function, and after a time he joined with the earl of Danby and others in inviting the prince of Orange to England. The bishop conducted the princess Anne to join the prince, and otherwise exerted himself in his cause: he also assisted at the coronation of William and Mary, and favoured William's views for a comprehension of the dissenters, expecting, as his enemies said, to succeed to the archbishopric of Canterbury, when Sancroft should be deprived: but, if such was his view, he was disappointed. He took little further part in public affairs, and died, after holding the see of London thirty-eight years, July 7, 1713.

^d Crewe, Sprat, Cartwright, and Parker, all avowed puritans at one period of their lives, are alluded to. The first two sat on the Ecclesiastical Commission; the next laboured to procure addresses of thanks from his clergy for the declaration of indulgence; and the last usurped the presidency of Magdalen, a step which threatened the property of every man in the country, and precipitated the Revolution.

Nathaniel Crewe was born of a noble family in the north of England; he was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, of which he became rector in 1668, was in 1669 made dean of Chichester, in 1671 bishop of Oxford, and in 1674 translated to Durham. He was excepted by name from the general pardon in 1690, but eventually made his peace with the new rulers, and held his see till his death, Sept. 18, 1722.

Thomas Sprat, a Devonshire man, born in 1636, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford, wrote a poem on the death of Oliver Cromwell, likening him to Moses and his son to Joshua. At the Restoration he professed to study science, thus gained favour at court, was made dean of Westminster in 1663, and bishop of Rochester in 1684. He wrote an account of the Ryehouse Plot, and was in great favour with James, but at length he became alarmed, and declined to act on the Ecclesiastical Commission; and he readily took the new oaths to William and Mary. In 1692 he was taken into custody on suspicion of intriguing in favour of his old master, but was

resistance eventually procured for the nation relief from his misgovernment, though several of their number became eminent sufferers for conscience' sake.

The king induced the judges to give a decision in favour of the dispensing power, and he followed this up by forming a camp on Hounslow heath, the officers in which were chiefly Romanists, and where mass was openly said; he also publicly received an envoy from the pope, and dismissed from office all who ventured to disapprove of his proceedings. He had already published a Declaration for liberty of conscience, and sedulously courted the Protestant nonconformists; but they in general mistrusted him, and declined to forward the restoration of Romanism by joining in his attack on the

soon released. Sprat died May 20, 1713, with the character of an elegant writer, but a weak, time-serving man.

Thomas Cartwright, the son of an Essex schoolmaster, was born at Northampton, Sept. 1, 1634. He was brought up a puritan, was intruded by the parliamentary visitors on Queen's College, Oxford, and became vicar of Walthamstow. Professing great loyalty at the Restoration, he was appointed chaplain to the duke of Gloucester, next prebendary of St. Paul's, chaplain to the king, prebendary of Durham, and dean of Ripon. James II. made him bishop of Chester, in October, 1686; and he so heartily supported all the king's worst measures that he feared to remain behind him, and so joined him in France. Early in 1689 he accompanied James to Ireland; he died there shortly after (April 15), and was buried in Christ Church, Dublin. A professed opponent (Burnet) allows that he was "a man of good capacity, and had made some progress in learning;" but he adds, that "he was ambitious and servile, cruel and boisterous; and by the great liberties he allowed himself, he fell under much scandal of the worst sort."

Samuel Parker, also of a puritan family, was born at Northampton, in 1640. His father was a lawyer, and was one of the barons of the Exchequer in the last days of the Commonwealth. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where, being committed to the care of a presbyterian tutor, "he did," says Anthony à Wood, "according to his former breeding, lead a strict and religious life, fasted, prayed, with other students, weekly together, and for their refection feeding on thin broth, made of oatmeal and water only, they were commonly called Gruellers." At the Restoration he forsook the puritan party, and made himself remarkable for his bitter attacks on them. He became chaplain to Archbishop Sancroft, prebendary and archdeacon of Canterbury, and eventually bishop of Oxford, and a privy councillor; soon after which he was forcibly intruded into the office of president of Magdalen. He died March 20, 1688, leaving the character of a voluminous and acute writer, but a dishonest man. Parker was succeeded in the see of Oxford by Timothy Hall, an obscure Londoner, also bred a presbyterian, whose only claim to the king's favour was that he was one of the very few clergy who read his Declaration. Hall came to Oxford in October, 1688, but no one recognised his authority, and he died poor and despised, at Hackney, April 10, 1690.

Church ; this did not warn him, and he published the Declaration a second time, adding a command that it should be read in all churches. A humble petition against this order, presented to him in his own closet by the primate and six other prelates, was by his advisers pronounced a libel, and the bishops were sent to the Tower ; they were soon after put upon their trial, and were acquitted (June 30, 1688), an event which brought the reign of James virtually to a close.

William, prince of Orange, the son-in-law of James, had long taken a lively interest in the affairs of England, and had watched the growing discontents, which, indeed, he is by some writers accused of fomenting. He had put himself forward as the champion of Protestantism, and the opponent of the gigantic schemes of conquest planned by Louis XIV. of France ; and he easily persuaded the States of Holland to supply him with a force which might enable him to procure for the people of England that protection to their religion and liberties only to be expected from a free parliament, and also to secure the right of his wife to the throne in case the king should die without male issue. A son was born to the king about the very time of the acquittal of the bishops, but doubts were expressed as to his legitimacy, and the prince landed in England, Nov. 5, 1688.

The king, who had neglected the warnings given him, now attempted to retrace his steps. He reinstated Bishop Compton, made such reparation as he could to the Universities, and dismissed his most obnoxious counsellors ; but he could not regain the confidence of his people. His army melted away, and the prince advanced towards London ; his daughter the Princess Anne, her husband Prince George, his nephews the duke of Grafton and Lord Cornbury, and his favourite, Lord Churchill*, alike

* John Churchill, son of Sir Winston Churchill, a Dorsetshire gentleman, was born June 24, 1650, and when very young was brought to court, where

forsook him ; with difficulty he sent his queen and infant son to France, and endeavoured to follow them, quitting Whitehall, Dec. 11, 1688, in disguise. He was, however, seized near Faversham, and brought back to London, whence in a few days he was removed under a guard of Dutch soldiers to Rochester, and was then allowed to escape to France, landing at Ambleteuse on Christmas-day.

Louis XIV. received him with kindness, and engaged warmly in his quarrel. He mainly supplied the means for an attempt which James made to establish himself in Ireland, and when this failed continued a liberal pension to him to the day of his death, which event occurred Sept. 6, 1701, at St. Germain's ; he was buried in the Benedictine monastery at Paris.

James, while duke of York, married Anne Hyde, daughter of the chancellor, Clarendon. She died, a convert to Romanism, March 31, 1671, having borne him four sons and two daughters who all died young, and two daughters, MARY and ANNE, who both ascended the throne. In 1673 he married Mary Beatrice d'Este, sister of the duke of Modena ; she bore him a son and four daughters who died young, and one son,

he became page to the duke of York, and was favoured and preferred by him. He soon received a commission in the Guards, served at Tangier and in France, accompanied the duke to Scotland and the Continent, and in 1682 was, at his solicitation, created a Scottish peer (Lord Eyemouth), and made colonel of a regiment of the Guards. When James became king he raised him to the dignity of Lord Churchill, and made him second in command of the force employed against Monmouth. He had in the meantime (1681) married Sarah Jennings, an attendant on the Princess Anne, who possessed unbounded influence over her mistress, and he had begun to accumulate a fortune, an object which he steadily pursued through a long life, little regarding, apparently, any other consideration. Hence he deserted his benefactor at the most critical moment, and applied himself to gain the favour of the new king, but his motives were known, and he was not trusted, though he was created earl of Marlborough, and was for a time employed both in Ireland and in Flanders, on account of his great military talents. His dealings with the exiled king were discovered, and he was thrown into the Tower, but soon released. As duke and duchess of Marlborough, he and his wife were in effect rulers of the state during the greater part of the reign of Queen Anne, under which period some further account of their character and conduct will be found.

James Francis Edward, who is known in history as the Old Pretender, or, more courteously, as the Chevalier de St. George. The queen, who was a woman of gentle and pious disposition, lived in comparative poverty, and almost monastic seclusion, in the nunnery of Chaillot after the death of her husband, and expired, May 7, 1718, at St. Germain's. James left also, by Miss Churchill^f, the sister of the duke of Marlborough, a natural son, James duke of Berwick, who served with much distinction in the French army, and was killed at the siege of Philipsburg in 1734.

James employed the same arms and insignia as his father and brother had done.

The conduct of this king has been censured by all parties, and it appears undeniable that he was justly excluded from the rule that he had so abused^g. He was fond of arbitrary power, and being naturally of a stern and resolute temper, he was too ready to listen to dishonest advisers, and to attempt to compass his ends by violent means; he was in consequence far less successful than his brother, who had relied on address and corruption. Yet he was personally a better man than his predecessor. He had in earlier life displayed courage and activity, and was even laborious in his attention to the duties of the high offices that he filled^h; but when he became king, it appeared that not only was his temper soured, but even his mind in some degree affected by the

^f She also bore him two daughters, of whom one died a nun, and the other, Henrietta, married Sir Henry Waldegrave, afterwards Lord Waldegrave. Katherine Sedley, another of his mistresses, bore him a daughter, who married, first, James Annesley, earl of Anglesey, and secondly, John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham.

^g Many of the Jacobites, as they were afterwards termed, held this opinion, and would willingly have supported a regency; but they would go no further, as they questioned the justice of excluding the son for the fault of the parent.

^h His exertions while lord high admiral, assisted by the indefatigable Pepys, the secretary of the navy, raised the fleet which afterwards won the battle of La Hogue, and his camp at Hounslow was the nursery for the victorious army of Marlborough.

vexations and disappointments that he met with. His private life was vicious, though less openly scandalous than that of Charles; but he is allowed, even by his enemies, to have been a kind parent, and hence not to have merited the treatment he met with at the hands of his daughters¹. His conversion to Romanism is often looked on as the cause of all his difficulties, but this may reasonably be doubted; his very nature seems to have been tyrannical; and he is conceived to have adopted his new creed rather from political than from religious motives, being persuaded that it was more favourable than any other to the rule of an absolute monarch.

A.D. 1685. James succeeds to the throne, Feb. 6, and is crowned April 23. He professes his intention to defend and support the Church of England, and to observe the laws; yet he goes in royal state to mass, forms a secret council of Romanists², opens a negotiation with the pope (Innocent XI.), and levies taxes by his own authority.

Many Romanists, and some Protestant nonconformists, are discharged from prison by the king's order¹.

The duke of Ormond is deprived of the government of Ireland, Feb. 24. After a time the office of lord lieutenant is given to the earl of Clarendon², but the real

¹ It has been alleged in their defence that their father had an intention of disinheriting them in favour of a Romanist successor; but there is every reason for believing that this is nothing more than a malignant invention of the Dutch envoys, who were sent by William of Orange to intrigue with James's discontented subjects.

² This consisted of Petre, the Jesuit; Richard Talbot and Henry Jermyn, soon after created earls of Tyrconnel and Dover; Lords Arundel and Belasyze, and the earls of Castlemaine and Powis.

¹ Romanists and quakers were the only parties who benefited by this, as it was limited to those who were confined for refusing the oaths of allegiance and supremacy; persons imprisoned for offences against the Conventicle Act, or for refusing to pay tithes, were not released.

² Henry Hyde, the eldest son of the chancellor. His brother Lawrence was earl of Rochester.

power is entrusted to Richard Talbot^a, created EARL OF TYRCONNEL.

The Scottish parliament meets April 23. It passes rigid laws against the Covenanters, who are at the same time harassed by the soldiery under Graham of Claverhouse^b.

The various bodies of exiles in Holland resolve on the invasion of both England and Scotland, April.

The triumph of the government in the latter years of the reign of Charles II. had driven men of very different classes to seek refuge abroad; and when they met to concert their measures they found that they agreed in little beside their hatred to the English government. Unfortunately for themselves, the DUKE OF MONMOUTH and the EARL OF ARGYLE seemed pointed out by their rank for leaders, though neither of them possessed the strength of mind necessary to control the turbulent men by whom they were surrounded; and they suffered themselves, against their better judgment, to become the nominal heads of expeditions, the fate of which was hopeless from the very beginning, as everything was betrayed by a spy^c. The followers of Monmouth, though there were several

^a He was a younger son of an old English family of the Pale, which had been concerned in the Irish rebellion; but he had joined Charles II. while in exile, and had ever since been a dependant on the court. Lord Clarendon gives a very unfavourable character of him, and he appears to have been a man of a violent nature, rough and boisterous in his behaviour, and utterly destitute of honourable principle. According to the statement of Oates, he was concerned in the Popish Plot, but he escaped prosecution; one of his brothers (Peter Talbot, a Jesuit,) died a prisoner on a similar charge, in 1680.

^b Many of the stories related of the cruelty of Claverhouse may be safely regarded as monstrous exaggerations of what were merely the military precautions always considered necessary in a hostile country. The Covenanters were in communication with the exiles in Holland, who were avowedly planning an invasion, and such itinerants as "the Christian carrier," and others who are said to have been shot in cold blood, were really, and justly, executed by martial law as spies and traitors.

^c This is believed to have been Robert Ferguson, a fugitive presbyterian minister, who was perpetually urging the most violent measures on his companions, and venturing into the most dangerous situations, but who always escaped without harm, while those who had followed his counsel died in the field or on the scaffold.

republicans and Rye-house plotters among them, professed a wish to make him king, and therefore treated him with outward deference, which he ill repaid by being one of the first to flee from the field. Argyle, on the other hand, was denied the authority necessary to the commander of any warlike expedition; he was controlled in every step by a council which could never come to a decision; and he was abandoned to his fate, when a few militia-men appeared in arms against him.

Titus Oates is convicted of perjury in relation to the Popish Plot, May 9. He is fined, degraded, sentenced to be whipped and put in the pillory, and to be imprisoned for life¹.

The parliament meets May 19. It settles tunnage and poundage and other duties on the king for life, [1 Jac. II. c. 1].

The earl of Danby, and the Romanist lords committed to the Tower on the charge of Titus Oates², are brought to the bar of the House of Lords, and discharged, May 19.

Richard Baxter, the nonconformist, is tried, May 30, for reflections on the Church contained in his Paraphrase on the New Testament. He is sentenced to fine and imprisonment, June 29³.

Dangerfield is convicted of libel, and sentenced to severe punishment⁴, May 30.

¹ The whipping was inflicted with such severity, that it seemed the intention to flog him to death. He, however, survived it, and was released at the Revolution; and though the House of Lords, bearing in mind his infamous character, refused to reverse the judgment, he received a pension, which he enjoyed until his death, in 1705.

² See A.D. 1678.

³ Baxter had been imprisoned on this charge from Feb. 28. When he appeared to plead (May 18), Jefferies likened him to Titus Oates, who was then in the pillory before the court, and expressed a wish that he could send him to bear him company. On the trial Jefferies displayed the same insolent coarseness; he silenced the counsel with threats that "he would set a mark on them," and addressed the prisoner with, "Oh Richard, Richard, thou art an old rogue! . . . times are changed now; no more of your binding kings in chains and nobles in fetters of iron!"—an allusion to a favourite text with the fanatic preachers during the Rebellion.

⁴ He had been a witness against Lord Castlemaine (see A.D. 1680), and

The earl of Argyle sails from Holland, May 2. He lands in the Orkneys, May 6, and next proceeds to Lorn and Cantyre, but is opposed by the militia. His followers disperse, and he attempts to flee. He is captured June 17, brought into Edinburgh June 20, and beheaded on his former sentence^a, June 30^a.

The duke of Monmouth leaves Holland with a small force, (82 in all,) but with equipments for an army. He lands at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, June 11; the Devon militia retire from Axminster before him. He is joined by the common people^r, and moves on to Taunton, where he assumes the title of king^r, June 20. The king's troops advance against him under the earl of Faversham^a.

The duke attacks the royal army at Sedgemoor (near Bridgwater) in the morning of July 6; on meeting with a check, he forsakes his partisans and attempts to escape to the coast. He is captured in Cranborn Chase, July 8, is brought to London July 13, and has on the same day an interview with the king. Having been attainted shortly after his landing [1 Jac. II. c. 2^b], he is beheaded on Tower-hill July 15.

had published, under the authority of parliament, a Particular Narrative of the meal-tub plot, which was now pronounced to contain many defamatory statements concerning the king and other Romanists. Dangerfield was put in the pillory, and was also whipped. On his way back to prison he was assaulted by a Romanist lawyer named Francis, and died a few days after. Francis was hanged for the murder.

^a See A.D. 1681.

^r Rumbold and Ayloffe, two of the Rye-house plotters who were in his company, were also taken and hanged.

^r Evelyn says, in his Diary, "Most of his party were Anabaptists, and poor clothworkers of the country, no gentlemen of account being come in to him."

^a On landing at Lyme he declared his opponents traitors, ordered the taxes to be levied in his name, as "King James II.," and offered a reward for the apprehension of "James, duke of York," against whom he made the monstrous charges of having caused the fire of London, procured the murder of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, and poisoned King Charles.

^a Louis Duras, marquis of Blanquefort, in France; he had married Mary, daughter of George Sondes, earl of Faversham, and succeeded him in the earldom in 1677. He died April 8, 1709.

^b This statute is one of the briefest on record. It runs thus:—"Whereas James, duke of Monmouth, has in an hostile manner invaded this kingdom, and is now in open rebellion, levying war against the king, contrary to the

Severe military execution is done on the insurgents, by Colonel Kirk^c and others. A special commission is also issued for the trial of offenders, which is carried out by Jefferies with great barbarity^d.

JEFFERIES is appointed lord-chancellor, Sept. 28.

Several persons are convicted and executed as having been concerned in the Rye-house Plot. Among them are Henry Cornish (formerly sheriff of London^e), who suffered Oct. 20, and some others who had harboured rebels escaped from the battle of Sedgemoor^f.

Louis XIV. revokes the Edict of Nantes^g, Oct. 12. In consequence, many French Protestants seek refuge in England.

The marquis of Halifax is deprived of office, Oct. 21.

The parliament re-assembles, Nov. 9. The king

duty of his allegiance, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons in this parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said James, duke of Monmouth, stand and be convicted and attainted of high treason, and that he suffer pains of death, and incur all forfeitures as a traitor convicted and attainted of high treason." It was passed and received the royal assent in a single day (June 13), on the strength of a letter from Gregory Alford, the mayor of Lyme, announcing the landing of Monmouth at that port, and the testimony of three witnesses who brought the letter, and were sworn to the truth of its contents on their own knowledge.

^c Percy Kirk had long served at Tangier, and the troops under his order were mainly from that garrison. His services were not required to his satisfaction, and he was one of the first to join the prince of Orange.

^d The commission, dated Aug. 24, 1685, was directed to Jefferies and four other judges. They had a large military escort, the command of which, with the rank of lieutenant-general, was given to Jefferies; James himself styled the expedition, "Jefferies' campaign." Upwards of 300 persons were executed, (in most cases in a few hours after their trial); near 1000 were sold as slaves to the West Indian plantations; many were whipped and imprisoned; others, who had not taken arms, but were supposed to be disaffected, were ruined by heavy fines. One of these was John Touchin, the son of a rich trader, who for seditious words was sentenced to imprisonment for seven years, and to be whipped yearly in every market-town in Dorsetshire (eighteen in number). He petitioned to be hanged instead, and falling ill of the small-pox, the whipping was remitted for a large bribe, but he was imprisoned until the Revolution. He wrote an account of Jefferies' proceedings, called *The Bloody Assize*, and also several vehement pamphlets on political questions. He died in 1707.

^e See A.D. 1680.

^f One was Alicia Lisle, widow of John Lisle, the president of the arbitrary high courts of justice under the Commonwealth. See Part IV., p. 139.

^g See Part III., A.D. 1598.

claims the power of keeping Roman Catholic officers in his service, contrary to the provisions of the Test Act¹. The Houses dissent from his view, and are dismissed in anger, Nov. 20.

Lord Grey, an accomplice of Monmouth, receives a pardon¹, Nov. 12. He is afterwards employed as a witness against his former associates².

A.D. 1686. The earl of Stamford (Thomas Grey), Lord Delamere (George Booth), Lord Gerard of Brandon (Charles Gerard), Mr. Hampden¹, and others, are prosecuted either as concerned in the Rye-house Plot, or in Monmouth's rebellion.

Many persons profess conversion to Romanism. Among them are some few clergymen², to whom the king grants dispensations allowing them to hold bene-

¹ He declared that the conduct of the militia in the late insurrection had shewn that they were not to be depended on; he had therefore been obliged to employ regular troops, and having been benefited by the services of Romanist officers, he neither could nor would part with them.

² Forde Grey, Lord Grey of Werke, was the grandson of the Lord Grey who sat in the revolutionary Council of State of 1649. He was a warm partisan of the Exclusion Bill, and was afterwards imprisoned in the Tower; but he made his escape by bribing his keepers, and joined Monmouth in Holland. Having earned his pardon by bearing witness against his fellows, he was released; and in 1695 he was created earl of Tankerville. He had long before abandoned his wife for the company of her sister, Lady Henrietta Berkeley, and he died without legitimate issue in 1701.

³ Two more of the insurgents (Wade and Goodenough) who had been captured, earned their pardon in a similar way; and Ferguson (see p. 54) was suffered to escape to the Continent, although to save appearances a reward was offered for his apprehension, and a description of him circulated, which runs thus:—"A tall lean man, dark-brown hair, a great Roman nose, thin-jawed, heat in his face, speaks in the Scotch tone, a sharp piercing eye, stoops a little in the shoulders; he hath a shuffling gait that differs from all men, wears his periwig down almost over his eyes; about forty-five or forty-six years old."

⁴ Stamford was released, after a long imprisonment, without having been brought to trial; Gerard and Hampden were convicted of treason, but saved their lives by paying heavy bribes to Jefferies and other courtiers; Delamere was tried and acquitted.

⁵ John Massey and Obadiah Walker are the best known of these men. The former was made dean of Christ Church in 1686, and at the Revolution escaped to the Continent, where he died in 1716; but the latter, who had been master of University College from 1676, was apprehended, and though he was released after a long imprisonment, was excepted by name from the general pardon in 1690; he died in abject poverty in 1699. Another of the converts (Edward Selater, incumbent of Putney) made a formal recantation in the church of St. Mary-in-the-Savoy, May 5, 1689.

fices without complying with the requirements of the Act of Uniformity^a.

The king seeks to procure the repeal of the Test Act, by application to the Scottish parliament, but the measure is coldly received. He also issues directions in England for preachers to abstain from controversial topics^b, March 5.

Dr. John Sharp^c, rector of St. Giles, London, disobeys the order, and his diocesan (Henry Compton, bishop of London,) does not silence him as ordered.

The judges solemnly affirm the dispensing power claimed by the king^d, June 21.

The League of Augsburg is formed, to restrain Louis XIV.^e, July.

A new court of Ecclesiastical Commission^f is erected (July 14), which summons Bishop Compton for contempt (Aug. 3), and eventually suspends him from office, Sept. 6.

The earl of Powis (William Herbert), and other Romanist peers, and Father Petre, a Jesuit, are made

^a See A.D. 1662.

^b At the time that these directions were issued, the Romanists were encouraged to print largely in favour of their creed; great favour was also manifested to the various classes of dissenters, and Penn, the quaker, (see A.D. 1670) was received at court, and employed on confidential missions.

^c He was born at Bradford in Yorkshire, and was in 1681 made dean of Norwich. At the Revolution he was appointed dean of Canterbury, and in 1691 he was raised to the archbishopric of York. He died Feb. 2, 1714.

^d This arose on a feigned action brought against Sir Edward Hales, a Kentish baronet and a convert to Romanism, for a penalty incurred by accepting a military command without taking the oath prescribed by the Test Act. He pleaded a dispensation, which the judges held to be lawful; but their judgment was as hurtful to the king as the decision in favour of ship-money had been to his father.

^e This league, formed by the exertions of William of Orange, was at first composed only of the princes of the Empire (including among them the kings of Spain and Sweden), but the States of Holland, the duke of Savoy, and even the pope (Innocent XI.) eventually joined it.

^f It was composed of seven members, viz., the lord-chancellor (Jefferies), whose presence was essential; the archbishop of Canterbury (Sancroft), who excused himself from attending; the bishops of Durham and Rochester (Crewe and Sprat); the lord-president (Sunderland), the lord-treasurer (Rochester), and the chief-justice of the King's Bench (Sir Edward Herbert).

privy councillors, by virtue of the dispensing power, July 17.

A camp is formed on Hounslow Heath, the officers of which are generally Romanists¹. The king passes much of his time there.

The public profession of Romanism is restored by the king's order, and several bodies of monastics settle in London².

Obadiah Walker, the Master, opens a chapel in University College, Oxford, where mass is first publicly celebrated, Aug. 15.

The Rev. Samuel Johnson³ is convicted of publishing an address to the soldiers at the camp, which is pronounced libellous and seditious, Nov. 16; he is degraded from the priesthood, placed in the pillory, and publicly whipped through London, Nov. 21.

John Massey, a Romanist, is installed as dean of Christ Church, Oxford, Dec. 29.

A.D. 1687. The king publishes declarations for liberty of conscience in Scotland, Feb. 12, and in England⁴, April 4 and 27.

The earl of Clarendon is recalled from Ireland, and Tyrconnel appointed lord-lieutenant. He proceeds with the disarmament of the Protestants, increases the army, and applies for permission to hold a parliament⁵.

¹ It was commanded by the earl of Faversham and Lord Dunbarton (George Douglas), who had mass celebrated in their tents. There were about 13,000 troops and 26 pieces of cannon.

² The Benedictines established themselves at St James's, the Augustinians in Clerkenwell, the Franciscans in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and the Carmelites in the city. New chapels were built at Whitehall and in Bucklersbury, and the Jesuits opened two great schools, to which their skill in education attracted even Protestant scholars.

³ He was already in prison for his "Julian the Apostate" (see A.D. 1684), and was persuaded to write the Address by a fellow-prisoner (Hugh Speke), who betrayed him.

⁴ The indulgence extended both to dissenters and Romanists, and was received with joy by the more vehement sectaries, as the Anabaptists, and "a sort of refined quakers," as Evelyn calls them (the Family of Love, mentioned Part III., A.D. 1575); but the moderate nonconformists suspected the king's intentions, and sent no addresses of thanks.

⁵ The king refused to allow him to do so, having been informed that his

The king, finding the intrusion of Massey acquiesced in, follows up his attack on the rights of the Universities. He demands from Cambridge an academical degree for Alban Francis, a Benedictine monk, Feb. 7; the vice-chancellor (John Peachell, Master of Magdalene,) declines compliance, and is deprived of his office by the Ecclesiastical Commission, May 7.

The king recommends an unqualified person (Anthony Farmer) as President of Magdalen College, Oxford. The fellows decline compliance, and elect Dr. John Hough^a, April 15; they are summoned before the Ecclesiastical Commission, and at length expelled from their college, Dec. 10.

The earl of Devonshire (William Cavendish) is fined £30,000 for assaulting a Colonel Colepepper in the palace^b.

The camp is again pitched on Hounslow Heath^c, June.

The king dissolves the parliament, July 2, trusting to

design was eventually to separate Ireland from England. Tyrconnel maintained that his purpose was to secure an asylum for the king and other Romanists in the event of a successful rebellion in Great Britain.

^a This learned, amiable, and munificent man was born in 1650, and received his education at the college the rights of which he so ably defended. He found a patron in the duke of Ormond, and went with him to Ireland, but returning to Oxford he was elected president of Magdalen, and though for a time kept out of possession, he eventually triumphed over the illegal power which had been exerted against him. In 1690 he was made bishop of Oxford; in 1699 was translated to Coventry and Lichfield, and in 1717 to Worcester, having declined the primacy on the death of Archbishop Tenison. Bishop Hough died, much lamented, May 8, 1743.

^b The penalty was not enforced, but he was obliged to give a bond for his peaceable behaviour; the judges were censured and the bond cancelled at the Revolution.

^c This camp in every way disappointed the expectations of James. The commanders vied, Evelyn says, in the expense and magnificence of their tents, and the Londoners resorted thither in thousands; but the result was, that by freely mixing with the soldiers they rendered them, in general, as discontented with his measures as they themselves were. A large Romanist chapel was built of wood in the camp, the timbers of which were, after the Revolution, obtained by Dr. Tenison, (then vicar of St. Martin in the Fields, and eventually archbishop of Canterbury,) and by him used in the erection of a new church in his large parish, now pulled down; it was known as Trinity Chapel, in Conduit-street, Regent-street.

corrupt dealing with the corporations^d, to have a new parliament returned more favourable to his views.

He receives the papal nuncio (Francisco D'Adda) in public, July 3; when the earl of Shrewsbury (Charles Talbot), Viscount Lumley (Richard Lumley^e), Admiral Herbert^f, and others resign their offices, and the whole conduct of affairs is openly committed to the EARL OF SUNDERLAND and FATHER PETRE.

The king makes a progress through the country (in the course of which he visits Oxford, in September), and sedulously courts the dissenters. Some present addresses, and express their concurrence in his measures^g, but the majority, distrustful of his intentions, keep aloof.

^d The charters of most corporations had been either seized or surrendered within the last few years, and when re-granted, such alterations were made by a board of Regulators as promised to convert them into nomination boroughs for the crown.

^e He had formerly rendered a great service to the king by capturing Monmouth.

^f Arthur Herbert, son of Sir Edward Herbert, the attorney-general of Charles I., was an officer of distinguished merit, who had received severe wounds in the Dutch wars, and had lost an eye in combating the Barbary pirates. He acted for a while as governor of Tangier, and successfully defended it against a powerful army of Moors. When that fortress was dismantled he returned to England, and became a personal favourite of James II., but now refusing to countenance the king's illegal measures, he fell into disgrace, and eventually found it expedient to retire to Holland. In 1688 he commanded the van of the prince of Orange's fleet, and on the settlement of the new government was appointed first commissioner of the Admiralty, and made a peer, as earl of Torrington. He had an indecisive skirmish with the French in Bantry Bay in May, 1689, and in 1690 was defeated by them near Beachy Head. Torrington was accused of sacrificing the Dutch ships in this action, and though acquitted by a court-martial, was dismissed the service. He died in retirement, April 13, 1716.

^g Among dissenters who enjoyed the royal favour was William Penn, the well-known quaker (see A.D. 1670). He was employed in various negotiations, and seemed so entirely trusted, that he was openly accused of being a concealed Romanist, and on the king's fall he had much difficulty in clearing himself from the imputation. The accusations against him have been revived of late years, but he has been vindicated from some specific charges by his recent biographer, Mr. Hepworth Dixon; still enough remains, apparently indisputable, to leave an unfavourable impression of his character. Penn gave as one reason for his questionable conduct, gratitude for favours bestowed by the duke of York on his father, Admiral Sir William Penn; but as he evinced so little filial piety as to prefer leaving that father's house to abandoning his fancy of refusing "hat-worship," (other points the veteran commander would have passed over, but on this his notions of discipline rendered him inflexible,) the plea may be safely dismissed as idle.

A.D. 1688. The king again issues his declaration for liberty of conscience, April 25, which (May 4) he orders the clergy to read in their churches, May 20 and 27.

Archbishop Sancroft and six other bishops¹ present a respectful petition to the king, praying to be excused from this office, May 18. They are examined by the council and committed to the Tower, June 8.

A son is born to the king¹, June 10.

The bishops are brought into court to plead, and are admitted to bail, June 15. They are tried for a libel, June 29 and 30, and are acquitted, which event is celebrated by vehement rejoicings.

The PRINCE OF ORANGE prepares for the invasion of England¹. Louis XIV. warns the king, and offers him assistance, Sept.

The prince publishes a declaration to the people of England (Sept. 30) of his design to come to their assistance, for the purpose of securing their religious and civil rights, procuring the holding of a parliament, and investigating the birth of the young prince.

The king sends for the bishops and solicits their advice, Oct. 2. They recommend a legal course of government, the calling of a parliament, and his own return to the communion of the Church.

Riots occur in London, and several of the Romanist chapels are destroyed, Oct. 7.

The king, in alarm, endeavours to retrace his steps.

¹ They were William Lloyd, of St. Asaph; Thomas Ken, of Bath and Wells; Sir Jonathan Trelawney, of Bristol; John Lake, of Chichester; Francis Turner, of Ely; and Thomas White, of Peterborough.

¹ Afterwards styled by his partisans James III., but more generally known as the Chevalier de St. George, or the Old Pretender; his legitimacy was fiercely disputed at the time, and is by some writers still considered doubtful.

² He had been invited to do so by a paper signed by the earls of Danby, Devonshire, and Shrewsbury, Lord Lumley, Bishop Compton, Henry Sydney, and Edward Russell. The great promoter of this was Russell, a cousin of Lord Russell, a naval officer who had, like Herbert, been a member of the household of the duke of York, but had withdrawn from the court ever since the fall of the Whig party.

He restores many displaced officers¹; re-grants the charter to the city of London; dissolves the Ecclesiastical Commission (Oct. 8); reinstates the president and fellows of Magdalen (Oct. 15), and removes Father Petre and the earl of Sunderland from the council^m, Oct. 22 and 27.

After some delay from bad weather, the prince of Orange sails from Helvoetsluys, Oct. 19, intending to land in Yorkshire. A gale of wind obliges him to return, Oct. 21.

He sails again, Nov. 1. The wind detaining the king's fleet in the Thamesⁿ, the prince passes without hindrance down the Channel, and lands at Torbay, Nov. 5. Very few partisans at first join him^o.

The prince marches to Exeter, Nov. 8, whence the bishop (Thomas Lamplugh) flees to the king^p.

¹ The bishop of London had been already reinstated, Sept. 30.

^m Sunderland was succeeded as secretary by Sir Richard Graham, afterwards created Viscount Preston.

ⁿ It was commanded by George Legge, earl of Dartmouth, a man of honour and courage, but who had reason to apprehend that many of his captains were in league with Herbert, and who therefore could hardly have ventured to engage, had the weather allowed, which it did not. He was born in 1647, went to sea under Sir Edward Sprague, in the first Dutch war, and in the second war was more than once able to render signal service to the duke of York and Prince Rupert when pressed by the enemy. He was afterwards made a member of the duke's household, and was ever treated by him as a personal friend. He held the high offices of governor of Portsmouth and master-general of the ordnance, and in 1682 was created a peer. On the flight of James the earl took the oaths to William and Mary, conceiving that the maintenance of the liberties of England demanded it. Being a blunt seaman, he freely expressed his opinion as to the mismanagement of both fleets at, and after, the battle off Beachy Head, and this, added to his known affection for his old master, led to his committal to the Tower in July, 1691. No formal charge was exhibited against him, and it appears certain that he had not maintained any correspondence with King James after his withdrawal from England, yet he remained in confinement till his death, Oct. 21, 1691. He has been branded as a traitor by Lord Macaulay, but his memory has been most satisfactorily cleared, by reference to authentic sources of information strangely overlooked by his assailant, in a "Vindication of George, first Lord Dartmouth," from the pen of Mr. Frederick Devon, of the Public Record Office.

^o He had been expected to land on the east coast; hence his friends in the west were not ready.

^p On his arrival he was translated to the archiepiscopal see of York, which had been vacant two years. He was born in Yorkshire, in 1618, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and when the parliamentarians gained

Fresh riots occur in London, Nov. 12, in consequence of which the Romanist chapels are closed.

The earls of Danby and Devonshire, Lords Delamere, Lovelace, and Lumley, and others, take up arms in various parts of the kingdom.

An association is formed among the officers of the king's army, and Lord Cornbury, son of the earl of Clarendon, deserts to the prince, Nov. 14.

The king declares his intention of calling a parliament, Nov. 16. He then repairs to Salisbury, to join the main body of his army; is there deserted by the duke of Grafton, Lord Churchill, and others (Nov. 22), and hastily returns to London, arriving Nov. 27.

Prince George of Denmark joins the prince, Nov. 24; as does his wife, the Princess Anne[†], Nov. 26.

The king publishes a proclamation (Nov. 30), appointing a parliament to meet Jan. 15, promising pardon for all offences, and directing commissioners to proceed to the prince of Orange to bring about an accommodation.

The prince advances to Hungerford, where he makes an arrangement with the commissioners, Dec. 8, 9. Each army was to remain at forty miles' distance from London; all Romanists to be removed from office; and the Tower and Tilbury Fort placed in the hands of the Londoners.

The Protestants of Londonderry close their gates against Tyrconnel's forces, Dec. 7; those of Enniskillen do the same, Dec. 9.

possession of the city he regained his fellowship by taking the Covenant. On the Restoration he was admitted principal of St. Alban's Hall, became archdeacon of London and dean of Rochester. In 1676 he was appointed bishop of Exeter, and he was now made primate; yet he readily joined in the Revolution, and crowned William and Mary, in the absence of Archbishop Sancroft. He died May 5, 1691.

[†] She travelled under the protection of the bishop of London, who had once been a soldier, from London to Northampton, where a party was in arms for the prince.

The queen and her infant son escape from Whitehall¹, Dec. 10, and retire to France.

The king endeavours to join them, leaving Whitehall for that purpose, in disguise, on the morning of Dec. 11, on which day his reign is held to terminate.

THE INTERREGNUM.

A.D. 1688. The flight of king James was no sooner known than riots commenced in London; the Romanist chapels were destroyed, the obnoxious ministers were eagerly sought for², and the hated Jefferies being taken, was placed in the Tower, where he was soon joined by Obadiah Walker. A small body of the peers, with the marquis of Halifax at their head, associated with themselves the mayor and aldermen, got possession of the Tower, and sent a paper to the prince declaring their adhesion to him in his design to procure the calling of a free parliament; the citizens also begged him to march at once to London, and complete the work he had begun. Meantime the king had been seized at Faversham, Dec. 12, and news of this being brought to the peers, he was, on the motion of Lord Mulgrave, honourably escorted back to the capital, where he was received (Dec. 17), strangely enough, with every mark of satisfaction.

This did not suit the views of the prince's chief supporters. Halifax at once repaired to him at Henley, and urged him to come to London. He did so, having first sent a message which alarmed King James³, and

¹ The king had before sent the infant prince to Portsmouth for embarkation, but the step was resisted by the admiral, the earl of Dartmouth, who wrote a manly letter to James, pointing out the evil effects of the measure.

² Sunderland and Petre escaped, as did the papal nuncio and Bishop Cartwright.

³ The message was a command to withdraw from Whitehall, which had just been occupied by a party of the Dutch, under Count Solmes. James retired to Rochester, and thence to France.

induced him finally (though against the advice of his chief adherents^u) to quit the kingdom. William arrived at Whitehall Dec. 19, with 6,000 of his Dutch troops; a body of the peers (about seventy in number) repaired to him, and to these he added, as representatives of the people, such members of former parliaments as were in London, the mayor, aldermen, and fifty citizens. This assembly at first inclined to offer him the crown, but King James had still friends among the peers, and the result of their deliberations was a request that the prince would call a Convention, to meet Jan. 22, 1689, and settle the affairs of the nation, and that he would in the mean time provide for the public security.

In Scotland the overthrow of the royal authority was more rapid. James had, on the apprehension of invasion, withdrawn the regiments which had kept the Covenanters in subjection, and the latter at once proclaimed the prince of Orange king^z, in Glasgow, and other places in the west, and gratified their innate hatred of the clergy by driving them from their homes with every circumstance of insult and cruelty. They soon after repaired in tumultuary bands to Edinburgh, plundered and burnt the houses of parties obnoxious to them, and coerced the Council of State, so that its Romanist members and the bishops found it essential to their safety to withdraw. The remainder of the council entered into the popular views, and many leading men repaired to London, where, on Jan. 10, 1689, they addressed themselves to William, requesting him to summon a meeting of the Scottish

^u The most urgent in advising the bolder and wiser course of remaining was the noted Graham of Claverhouse, who had recently (Nov. 12, 1688) been created Viscount Dundee, and had just arrived in England with four Scottish regiments. He now offered to raise their number at once to 10,000 men, and with them to attack the Dutch, but James could not be induced to consent.

^z Some of the more vehement, though mortal enemies of James, refused to acknowledge William because he had not taken the Covenant; they are in contemporary pamphlets likened to the Fifth Monarchy men, whose cry was "No king but King Jesus."

estates for March 14; and to administer the government in the interim⁷.

Ireland still remained in the obedience of King James, for his lieutenant, the earl of Tyrconnel, was at the head of a force which seemed to render any rising against him hopeless. The scattered Protestants of the south and west had been generally disarmed; in the north they were too compact a body to be thus dealt with. Tyrconnel, however, made a false step, by withdrawing the garrison from the walled town of Londonderry; when he attempted to re-occupy it, the gates were closed (Dec. 7), and the inhabitants, who were almost exclusively Protestant, resolved to stand on their defence. One rallying-point was thus afforded to the opponents of James, and they soon found another at Enniskillen⁸, whither the Protestant fugitives from Con-

⁷ The chief agents of William in these transactions were the Dalrymples, father and son, both men of eminent abilities, but faithless and cruel. Sir James was born in 1619, and served in the army in his youth, but he soon forsook the sword for the gown, and became a judge under Cromwell. At the Restoration he made his peace, was appointed to the privy council, and for ten years held the high post of president of the Court of Session. In 1682 he declared himself unwilling longer to sanction the strong measures taken against the Covenanters and retired to Holland, and by vehement professions of sorrow for the part he had acted, ingratiated himself with the exiles there. He forwarded the equipment of Argyle's expedition, but he would not embark himself in it. Meanwhile his son Sir John, also a lawyer, by professions of the most ardent loyalty, obtained a grant of the estates that his father had forfeited, and also received the office of advocate-general, which Sir George Mackenzie had been obliged to abandon. Sir James accompanied the prince to England, and Sir John at once came over to the same side. The father soon re-obtained his presidentship, and was created Viscount Stair; he died Nov. 25, 1695. His wife (Margaret Ross) had such an evil reputation, that she was commonly known as the Witch of Endor, and a tragic incident in the history of her family, directly traceable to her pride and cruelty, forms the subject of Scott's novel, "The Bride of Lamermuir." The son, who was known as the Master of Stair, was made lord-justiciar and secretary of state, and he ordinarily bears the whole infamy of having contrived the atrocity known as the massacre of Glencoe (see A.D. 1692). He was some years after deprived of office in consequence, but was not otherwise punished; indeed, in 1703 he was created an earl, and was an influential party in bringing about the Union; but he died suddenly, before that matter was fully arranged, Jan. 8, 1707.

⁸ Londonderry stands at the head of Lough Foyle, in the extreme north-west of Ireland. Enniskillen occupies a small island between the upper and the lower Lough Erne; it is about sixty miles south of Londonderry, and

naught and Munster repaired. The attempts of James and his generals to reduce these towns signally failed^a, but the contest was maintained in other quarters, and it required a sanguinary war of nearly three years' duration to bring Ireland under the rule of William and Mary.

The English Convention met on the day named, but there was not found in it the unanimity which its proposers had expected. The majority of the Commons was resolved to bestow the crown on William of Orange, but it was not until January 28 that they succeeded in passing the two fundamental votes,—1. "That the throne was vacant;" and 2, that "The rule of a Romish prince had been seen by experience to be inconsistent with the safety and welfare of the Protestant religion." The peers agreed to the second resolution unanimously, but very many of them opposed the first^b, conceiving themselves bound in honour and conscience to maintain the rights of the prince to whom they had sworn allegiance, while they were ready to provide against his future misgovernment. Conferences followed between the two Houses, and, as a compromise, a regency was proposed; but the prince gave it to be understood that he would not accept the office of regent. He was in military possession of the capital, and nothing apparently remained but to offer him the crown, in order to prevent his seizing it by force^c. Fresh conferences followed, and at last it was determined

not more than half that distance from Sligo, where King James had a strong garrison.

^a The defence of Londonderry, which was abandoned by its governor, Colonel Lundy, was mainly conducted by George Walker, an aged clergyman of the neighbouring town of Donoughmore. When the siege was raised he came to England, was received with high honour, and promised a bishopric. He accompanied William to Ireland, and, mixing imprudently in the fight, was killed at the battle of the Boyne.

^b Foremost among these were the two uncles of Mary, the earls of Clarendon and Rochester (Henry and Lawrence Hyde), and the earl of Nottingham (Daniel Finch), who afterwards became William's secretary of State.

^c The imprudent Burnet afterwards avowed this in a pastoral letter, speaking of William and Mary as "conquerors." The parliament affected great indignation, and ordered his letter to be burnt, but there can be no doubt that he merely uttered what many others thought.

to tender the throne to William and his wife jointly ; but, warned by the evils that the restoration of Charles II. without any security for a legal course of government had occasioned, a recapitulation of grievances endured from King James, and a formal enumeration and demand of the ancient rights and liberties of the nation, was made the condition of the offer, and the monarchy was thus established on a parliamentary basis.

The tender was accordingly made, in the name of the Convention, by the marquis of Halifax ; it was accepted, and William and Mary became "king and queen of England, France, and Ireland," Feb. 13, 1689. The Scottish estates, which met a month later, also declared the throne vacant, voted Romanists incapable of royalty, abolished episcopacy, made a claim of rights, and bestowed the crown, on certain conditions, on William and Mary, who were proclaimed sovereigns, April 11. They in person accepted the trust from commissioners deputed for the purpose, May 11, 1689, and took an oath after the Scottish fashion to observe and keep every article of the compact.

EVENTS IN GENERAL HISTORY.

	A.D.
Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.	1685
The Turks defeated, and lose great part of Hungary	1686
League of Augsbure, to resist Louis XIV.	1686
The Morea conquered by the Venetians ; the Sultan deposed	1687
Louis XIV. ravages the Palatinate!	1688



William and Mary, from their Great Seal.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

WILLIAM of Orange was the nephew, and Mary his wife the daughter, of James II., to whose throne they were called by the vote of the Convention Parliament in 1689.

William, the son of Mary daughter of Charles I., was born at the Hague, Nov. 4, 1650, eight days after the death of his father, William II., stadtholder of the United Provinces. This office had been so long held by the Orange family that it seemed almost hereditary, but the republican party, headed by John de Witt, took the advantage offered by the death of William II., resumed the government, and even bound themselves by treaty with Cromwell not to allow the stadtholderate to be exercised by any person connected with the exiled English royal family. They adhered to this engagement for almost twenty years, but at length disastrous wars with both England and France brought their country to the very verge of ruin. The unsuccessful republicans now became unpopular, and the partisans of the house of Orange plausibly represented the re-establishment of

the stadtholderate as the only means of safety. Accordingly the young prince, who was believed to possess vigour and ability, and was now in his 22nd year, was tumultuously placed in the office of Stadtholder of Holland and Zealand, (July, 1672,)* the other provinces soon after chose him as their head, and the expectations formed of him were, in part at least, promptly realized. He took his measures so well that the French were at once checked in their career of conquest, and in the following year they were entirely driven out of the country. They were, however, still dangerous foes, and William henceforth devoted every faculty of body and mind to the task of reducing the overgrown power of Louis XIV. to dimensions compatible with the safety of his neighbours; a task in which he had little success, but the popularity procured by the attempt enabled him to secure a throne for himself.

In 1677 William married the princess Mary, daughter of the duke of York, and as she was the presumptive heir to the throne of England his weight in the affairs of Europe was thereby greatly increased. Though only the servant of a republic, his activity and zeal were such that he was the real head of the Augsburg league of emperors, popes, and kings^b, and he managed his proceedings so prudently, that he was on friendly terms with the Roman Catholic powers, without in any manner forfeiting the character ascribed to the earlier princes of his House, of a strenuous champion of Protestantism. Hence, when the misgovernment of his father-in-law, James II., became unbearable, William was invited, by a small party of ardent Whigs, to assist in preserving the civil and religious liberties of the nation. He accordingly came to England with a fleet and army in November, 1688; James fled before him, and the royal

* The De Witts (John and Cornelius) were at once thrown into prison, and they were soon after torn to pieces by the frantic Orange party.

^b See A.D. 1686.

power, thus abandoned, was by a Convention bestowed on the prince and princess of Orange, upon certain specified conditions, Feb. 13, 1689.

William thus became king of England without bloodshed ; Scotland submitted almost as readily, and Ireland was reduced after a desperate struggle ; but his concern in his new states ceased as soon as he found his establishment in them secure ; henceforth they served merely as aids in his grand design of humbling France. He passed a large part of each year on the Continent, sometimes crossing over so early that his life was endangered by the rigour of the weather^c, and only returning to draw vast sums from the people to support his ambitious views, in which they were but remotely interested. Under these circumstances, it is no wonder that William soon became unpopular, and some of the more unscrupulous of his opponents laid plans of assassination ; but James acted as unwisely as ever, and by shewing that he was willing to owe his restoration to foreign troops rather than to any amendment in his conduct, he compelled England, from the most obvious principle of self-preservation, to retain William on the throne, though he was distrusted and disliked by the most influential men of all parties. The Whigs had made him king, but when it suited his purpose he employed the Tories^d, giving no confidence, however, to either ; on the contrary, he shewed that he thought some few foreigners

^c His voyage from Gravesend to Holland, in January, 1691, was particularly perilous. After being tossed about for five days at sea, when his ship reached the Dutch coast it seemed impossible to land, owing to the ice and the fog. William, however, stepped into an open boat, and reached the shore, but only after eighteen hours' exposure, and at the imminent risk of being frozen to death. He afterwards made his voyages somewhat later in the year, but still so early that he was often detained some days at Margate, which he generally used as his port of embarkation, before he could put to sea.

^d Thus the earl of Nottingham (Daniel Finch) became secretary of state, Danby president of the council, and Halifax lord privy seal ; Godolphin was at the head of the treasury, and Rochester eventually received the viceroyship of Ireland.

whom he had brought over with him* his only trusty adherents.

Almost the whole of William's reign was passed in war, in which he took an active, though by no means a successful, part. He gained the battle of the Boyne, and he took the strong fortress of Namur, but he was

* The principal man among them was William Bentinck, who had long been a favoured attendant on the prince, and possessed talent both as a negotiator and a soldier. He was created earl of Portland, and received many large grants, but one extravagant gift of great part of a Welsh county was likened to the grant of Cornwall to Gaveston by Edward II., and provoked so much discontent that William was obliged to revoke it. Portland was impeached for his share in the Partition Treaties, but escaped punishment; like the rest of his countrymen he withdrew to Holland on the death of William, and he has no further connexion with English history. He died in 1709, and was succeeded by his son Henry, who was in 1716 created duke of Portland.

Arnold Joost van Keppel, another page, was created earl of Albemarle in 1696; from his graceful and conciliatory manners he was far less unpopular than Bentinck, who imitated his master's reserved and austere demeanour. Albemarle served with credit under Marlborough, particularly at the battle of Oudenarde; was employed in various negotiations by the States, and died in 1718.

William Henry Zulestein, the son of a natural son of the stadtholder Henry Frederic, was created earl of Rochford in 1695. He bore a less prominent part in public affairs than either Bentinck or Keppel, and died in 1708.

Another favourite was Henry Nassau d'Auverquerque, son of William's master of the robes, who was a natural son of the stadtholder Maurice. He gained much credit for gallantly succouring the English regiments when hardly pressed at Steenkirke, and was in 1698 created earl of Grantham. He long survived his fellow-favourites, dying in 1754.

The unpopularity of these courtiers extended also to some military men, under whom the English army was placed, and who monopolized its honours and advantages, to the prejudice of Marlborough and other brave and aspiring officers. The first of them was Frederic Armand de Schomberg, a soldier of fortune who had in turn served the States, the French, and the Portuguese, and had established the independence of the latter by the victory of Estremoz, in 1663. He returned to the French service, and was made a marshal of France in 1675, but being a Protestant, he was obliged to quit the country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He then entered the service of the elector of Brandenburg, and next accompanied William of Orange to England. He was sent to Ireland in 1689, and maintained his post there under many disadvantages, but was killed at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690. He had received the title of duke of Schomberg, and his son Meinhard, also a military man, was created earl of Bangor and duke of Leinster; he died in 1719. A younger brother, Charles, who was the second duke of Schomberg, was killed at the battle of Marsiglia, in 1693.

Two other of William's military companions were ennobled. Godert de Ginkell was created earl of Athlone, on his capture of that strong post; he died in 1702. Henry de Massue, marquis of Ruigny, a Protestant refugee, was created earl of Galway; he bore a considerable part in the Spanish war in the next reign, and died in 1719.

defeated at Steenkirke and at Landen, while he possessed the crown of England, as he had years before been at Seneff and at Cassel. He, however, exhibited great skill in preventing his opponents from reaping any striking advantage from their victories, and in 1697 he was acknowledged as king by the proud Louis XIV.^f William next engaged in negotiations, and effected Partition Treaties as to the future disposal of the Spanish monarchy^g, which he feared would fall under the power of France. Louis pretended to acquiesce in these arrangements, but managed to set them aside; and by owning the son of James II. as king, he brought on a fresh war, on which William was about to enter with his accustomed ardour, when he met with a fall from his horse, which caused his death, March 8, 1702. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, April 12.

William married, Nov. 4, 1677, Mary, who reigned jointly with him. She was born, April 30, 1662, and died without issue, Dec. 28, 1694. She is ordinarily spoken of as eminently pious and virtuous, and her conduct towards her father, wanting as it was in filial duty, and even ordinary decency^h, is sought to be ex-

^f Louis usually styled him only "my little cousin, the prince."

^g Charles II. of Spain being in infirm health, and childless, several claimants of the succession arose. The emperor (Leopold I.) had a claim as descended from Philip III., and also from Juana of Castile; the dauphin and the electoral prince of Bavaria were sons of the sisters of Charles. William succeeded in forming a treaty which gave the crown of Spain to the prince of Bavaria, Naples and Sicily to France, and the Milanese to the emperor; this scheme being frustrated by the death of the Bavarian prince, he then formed a second treaty, giving the chief inheritance to the archduke Charles, the son of Leopold. The king of Spain, naturally indignant at this partition of his dominions without his consent, broke all the measures of the confederates by bequeathing his states to Philip duke of Anjou, the grandson of Louis, and the latter deliberately repudiated his engagements, and accepted the gift.

^h The duchess of Marlborough gives an account of her behaviour on coming to Whitehall, which many writers have chosen to consider as a mere effusion of spite; yet it is borne out in all essential particulars by the following passage from the Diary of Evelyn (Feb. 21, 1689): a man whose character for probity cannot be shaken:—

"It was believed that both, especially the princess, would have shewed some seeming reluctance at least, of assuming her father's crown, and made

William and Mary each employed the same arms and supporters as James II. had done,



Arms of William and Mary.

but William displayed his paternal arms of Nassau (Azure, séme of billets, a lion rampant or) on an escutcheon surtout, as an elected king. During the life of Mary, their arms, with and without Nassau, appear impaled, to denote their joint sovereignty.

Like most other great characters in history, William has had extravagant panegyrists and vehement detractors. Without accepting all the views of either party, it must be confessed that he possessed great talents, dauntless courage, and a resolute will, to which most of his contemporaries were obliged to bend; it is also true that his energy and perseverance were astonishing, and such as enabled him to triumph over the most adverse circumstances. On the other hand, it must be allowed that his ambition was as boundless as that of the French king against whom he armed Europe; and he was clearly deficient in honourable principle, or he would not have sacrificed without scruple the French Protestants in return for the acknowledgement of his own title of king by Louis. His manners were cold and repulsive; he neglected his wife for vicious society^o; regarded his sister-in-law the Princess Anne and her friends with jealous dislike, and

applied to the support of the courts of justice, and these the people were unwilling to see closed for want of funds, the rent reserved to the crown being but 6s. 8d., or dependent on the caprice of a subject. Robert Price (afterwards a Baron of the Exchequer) spoke with much bitterness on the subject in the House of Commons, and was successful in procuring an address against the gift. "The grant," he said, "was of a large extent, being five parts in six of a whole county, which was too great a power for any foreign subject to have, and the people of the country were too great to be subject to any foreigner."

^o His mistress, Elizabeth Villiers, was created countess of Orkney, and had a grant of 95,000 acres of land in Ireland, which had been the private estate of King James.

habitually shunned the society of his new subjects ; but a more grievous charge is, that he unnecessarily fought battles², where the only probable result was a carnage that would have appalled any one not utterly careless of human life. It was probably this innate hard-heartedness that led him, on the plausible misrepresentation of the detestable Master of Stair, to sanction the massacre of Glencoe, an enormity which has left a stain on William's memory, that neither time nor the services that he was providentially the instrument of rendering to these kingdoms, can ever efface.

A.D. 1689. William and Mary accept the Declaration of Right, and are thereupon received as sovereigns, Feb. 13⁴. They are crowned April 11, when Compton, bishop of London, officiates as the suffragan of Sancroft⁵.

The Convention declared a parliament, Feb. 13, [1 Gul. & Mar. c. 1] ; it continues to sit till Aug. 20.

A new coronation oath devised⁶ [c. 6], and fresh oaths instead of those of allegiance and supremacy⁷, [c. 8].

² In three of the battles alluded to (Seneff, Cassel, and Steenkirke), he attempted to surprise the French, though advantageously posted, with such inferior numbers, that he had no prospect of success, and consequently suffered terrible loss.

⁴ The regnal years of William and Mary are computed from this day, but after the death of Mary the regnal years of William are dated from Dec. 28, 1694.

⁵ Burnet, just appointed bishop of Salisbury, preached the coronation sermon, taking as his text 2 Sam. xxiii. 14.

⁶ The oath formerly administered was framed, this statute says, "in doubtful words and expressions with relation to ancient laws and constitutions now unknown ;" the new oath expressly binds the sovereign to rule according to the statutes agreed on in parliament ; to cause law and justice to be executed in mercy ; to maintain the "Protestant reformed religion established by law," and to preserve to the clergy all rights and privileges lawfully appertaining to them or to their churches.

⁷ These new oaths were to be taken by every one before Aug. 1, 1689 (or sooner, if so directed by the privy council), under pain of suspension, and, after six months, deprivation, for ecclesiastical persons ; fine, imprisonment, and ultimately the penalties of recusancy, for laymen ; both being rendered incapable of any office or employment. The declaration against taking arms by the king's authority against his person or officers, (see A.D. 1662,) was no longer to be required. Many persons took the oaths only in what was

The great seal is placed in commission, March 4; the commissioners are Sir John Maynard[†], Anthony Keck, and William Rawlinson. Several new judges are appointed, and the chief-justiceship bestowed on Sir John Holt[‡].

The oaths being tendered to SANCROFT and the other prelates, are refused by him and by seven more[¶], March 5. The dissentients are soon after suspended from office^{*}. About four hundred clergymen, and a considerable number of laymen, imitated them, and thus Nonjuring congregations were formed, which existed until the beginning of the present century.

Many writers of both their own and more modern times have depicted the Nonjurors in odious colours, and no doubt there were some of them who deserved this; but the great body, among whom were many men of eminent virtues and talents, who readily sacrificed all their prospects, by a conscientious adherence to what they felt

termed "a soft sense," by which they meant that they rendered obedience in return for protection, but expressed no opinion in favour of the legality of the new government. Others absolutely refused the oaths, and were hence termed Nonjurors.

[†] He was born in Devonshire in 1602, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, studied the law, and became a member of every parliament that met for half-a-century, as well as a lay assessor of the Assembly of Divines. He was a chief manager of the prosecutions against the earl of Strafford and Archbishop Laud, and near forty years after he acted a similar part against Lord Stafford. Though he had been actively employed in the high courts of justice under the Commonwealth, Maynard made his peace at the Restoration, was knighted, and offered a judgeship, but this he declined, finding his practice at the bar more profitable, and he accumulated a great fortune. In May, 1690, he resigned his commissionership, and died Oct. 9, in the same year, in the 89th year of his age.

[‡] He was born at Thame, in Oxfordshire, in 1642, and was educated at Oriel College. He became eminent at the bar, was appointed recorder of London, and sat in the Convention Parliament. His firm and upright conduct as chief-justice gave much satisfaction, and he was offered the chancellorship on the dismissal of Lord Somers, but declined to accept it. He died in 1709.

[¶] They were Thomas Ken, of Bath and Wells; John Lake, of Chichester; Francis Turner, of Ely; Robert Frampton, of Gloucester; William Lloyd, of Norwich; Thomas White, of Peterborough; and William Thomas, of Worcester.

^{*} They remained in possession of their palaces, but their revenues were withheld, and were paid into the privy purse of the king.

to be their duty, must, when calmly judged, occupy a much higher place than the turbulent Burnet, the vacillating Sherlock, or the treacherous Churchill, Russell, and others, who drove away their old master, and yet were unfaithful to their new one.

The Scottish regiments in England are ordered to embark for Holland, early in March. They resent this as a manifestly illegal order, and one regiment⁷ commences its return to Scotland. They are pursued by Dutch horse and foot, and obliged to surrender^a.

The first Mutiny Act is in consequence passed, [c. 5].

The sum of £600,000 voted to the Dutch for the expenses of William's expedition^a.

"Papists and reputed papists" ordered to remove at least ten miles from London, on pain of being treated as "popish recusants convict^b," [c. 9].

King James lands at Kinsale, with about 1200 adherents, and a small body of French troops, March 14. He enters Dublin, March 24, increases his force^c, and forms the siege of Londonderry, April 20.

⁷ Now the Royal Scots regiment of foot. Schomberg, a French Protestant refugee, had been appointed their colonel, which gave them offence, as in their former distinguished service under the great Gustavus, and since, they had always been commanded by a Scotsman. Their conduct has been unwarrantably styled treasonable, it being forgotten that it belonged solely to the parliament of Scotland to dispose of their services, and that that body had not yet assembled.

^a They intrenched themselves in the fens of Lincolnshire, but being outnumbered four to one, this did not avail them. They were not merely disarmed, but, by William's special order (which still exists in the War Office), both officers and men were "tied together in such numbers as might be fit," brought thence to London, and then shipped off to perish in the war on the Continent. This ignominious treatment of some of the best blood of Scotland was deeply resented there, even by partisans of the Revolution.

^a This sum was hastily voted under the alarm produced by the march of the Scots; it was afterwards much censured.

^b See Part III., A.D. 1581, 1593, 1606. The penalties of this act were not to apply to tradesmen settled in London who should give in their names before Aug. 1, 1689, to merchant strangers, or to the sworn servants of the queen dowager (Katharine of Braganza), or the servants of ambassadors.

^c Among other expedients he set up a mint, in which brass money was coined, which was intended to pass for half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences. The weight of metal employed was 379,724 lbs., and the nominal value of the pieces little short of £1,500,000.

The remodelling of the army is entrusted to Lord Churchill. He is soon after created earl of Marlborough (April 9), and is sent with several English regiments to Flanders^d.

The Scottish Convention meets, March 14. The bishop of Edinburgh (Alexander Rose) prays for King James, and the rest of the prelates declare their adhesion to him.

The duke of Gordon^e, who holds Edinburgh Castle for James, is voted a traitor, March 14. Viscount Dundee zealously defends the royal cause, and is menaced with assassination^f.

Troops from England arrive in Scotland, and form the siege of Edinburgh Castle, March 25.

The Nonsuch frigate captures two French ships of superior force, off Guernsey, March 25^g.

^d He served at their head with such distinguished skill and gallantry as to earn the jealous dislike of the Prince of Waldeck, the German general under whom he was placed. In 1690 he was employed for a brief period in Ireland, where he captured Cork and Kinsale, and in 1691 he served in Flanders under William himself. Early in the next year he was suddenly deprived of his employments, and soon after sent to the Tower, but he was speedily released, an Association in favour of King James which he was said to have signed being proved to be a forgery. It is certain that he held a correspondence with the exiled king, but so did almost every public man at the time, scarce one of them seeming to have any faith in the stability of William's government; Lord Macaulay, however, has chosen to depict the earl as pre-eminently guilty in this matter, an assertion entirely at variance with fact.

^e George Gordon, the grandson of the marquiss of Huntley beheaded in 1649. He was born in 1651, had served in the armies of both Louis XIV. and William of Orange, and was created a duke in 1684. He went soon after the surrender of Edinburgh Castle to France, but being coldly received he returned to Great Britain, and lived quietly, though more than once imprisoned as a suspected person, until his death, in 1716. His family, however, kept up a correspondence with the Stuarts, and one of his sons (Lord Lewis Gordon, once a naval lieutenant) was an active supporter of Prince Charles Edward in 1745.

^f He had recently arrived from England, accompanied by about 60 troopers of his own regiment. With these he soon retired northward, erected the standard of King James, was joined by many of the Highland clans, and in the summer totally defeated the forces sent against him; he, however, fell in the action, July 27, 1689.

^g The captain and the master of the Nonsuch were killed early in the action, but the boatswain (Robert Simcock) took the command, and captured his opponents. This battle sprang from a casual misunderstanding, England and France being still nominally at peace.

Dundee, with a small body of adherents, retires to Stirling, where he summons a parliament. Troops are sent against him, under General Mackay, when he removes into Lochaber, and gains possession of the castle of Blair Athol.

The Scottish Convention expels the bishops and abolishes episcopacy. A committee of government is formed, on whose report the throne is declared vacant, a Claim of Right drawn up, and William and Mary proclaimed, April 11.

Acts passed in England for the temporary imprisonment of suspected persons, [cc. 2 (April 17^h), 7 (May 25), 19 (Oct. 23)].

The hearth-money tax repealed¹, [c. 10].

The court of the Council of Wales abolished, [c. 27].

The English fleet, under Admiral Herbert, has an indecisive action with the French ships in Bantry Bay, May 1.

Sir Robert Wright and other judges are censured by the House of Lords for their conduct in the case of the earl of Devonshire², May 6.

War is declared against France, May 7.

King James's parliament meets in Dublin, May 7. It repeals the Acts of Settlement and Explanation³, attaints the adherents of William, vests the estates of absentees in King James, asserts the legislative independence of Ireland, and passes an act for the encouragement of trade and navigation⁴.

¹ These acts are said to be passed "for the securing the peace of the kingdom in this time of imminent danger against the attempts and traitorous conspiracies of evil-disposed persons." Parties committed by the Privy Council on suspicion of high treason or treasonable practices were not to be admitted to bail, but no member of parliament was to be thus dealt with without the consent of the House to which he belonged.

² "To gratify the people," says Evelyn, "the hearth-tax was remitted for ever; but what was intended to supply it, besides present great taxes on land, is not named."

³ See A.D. 1687.

⁴ See A.D. 1662.

⁵ These acts were afterwards declared null and void by the English parliament, and therefore they do not appear in the Irish Statute-book.

King James issues a Declaration, dated May 8, calling on the people to join him ; circulating it is voted treason by the English parliament.

Sir John Fenwick sent to the Tower, May 13.

The Toleration Act [c. 18] passed, May 24.

This act, "for exempting their Majesties' Protestant subjects dissenting from the Church of England from the penalties of certain laws," is framed on the plea that "some ease to scrupulous consciences in the exercise of religion" may unite all Protestants in interest and affection. It accordingly exempts persons who take the new oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and also make the declaration against popery required by the act of 1678^a, from the penalties incurred by absenting themselves from church, and holding unlawful conventicles^b ; it also allows the quakers to substitute an affirmation for an oath in certain cases ; but it does not relax the provisions of the Corporation and Test Acts^c, and those who deny the doctrine of the Trinity are excluded from its benefits. It exacts a declaration of approbation of the Thirty-nine Articles (with the exception of some clauses) from all preachers, and provides that all assemblies for religious worship shall be held with open doors.

Ecclesiastical presentations taken from Romanists, and vested in the Universities, [c. 26].

An act passed for the relief of the Protestant clergy, expelled from Ireland [c. 30], by which they were allowed to hold benefices in England until they could return to Ireland.

All trade and commerce with France prohibited^d, [c. 34].

^a 30 Car. II. stat. 2, c. 1.

^b See Part III., A.D. 1593.

^c See A.D. 1661, 1673.

^d By an act of the following year [a Gul. & Mar. sess. 2, c. 9], French brandy was prohibited to be used, and encouragement was offered to the distillation of brandy and other spirits from corn.

The earls of Peterborough (Henry Mordaunt), Salisbury (James Cecil), and Castlemaine (Roger Palmer), Sir Edward Hales and Obadiah Walker, sent to the Tower^r, May 30.

Titus Oates is pardoned, and has a pension of £300 a-year granted to him, June 6.

Dundee maintains himself and his followers in Lochaber. In July he receives a small reinforcement from Ireland, when he attacks General Mackay in the pass of Killiecrankie (near Blair Athol), and totally defeats him^s, July 27. Dundee, however, is mortally wounded in the action^t, his followers disperse, and the Highland clans (with some exceptions) lay down their arms.

Colonel Kirk raises the siege of Londonderry^u,

^r Walker had been sent to the Tower late in the preceding year, but released on bail. Why he and the others were now imprisoned does not appear; it was probably on some groundless suspicion, as they were set at liberty soon after, but were again arrested before the end of the year. With the exception of Castlemaine, they were all recent converts to Romanism.

^s The regular troops were seized with a panic, and fled disgracefully before the Highlanders, as they afterwards did at Sheriffmuir and at Prestonpans; one regiment alone (Hastings', now the 13th Foot) retired in good order.

^t Dundee was shot through his buff-coat as he raised his arm and cheered on his men to victory. The hopes of the Jacobites fell with him. As before remarked, he is represented in the most odious colours by many Scottish writers, but to their invectives may be opposed the glowing panegyric of Pitcairne, thus rendered from the Latin by Dryden:—

“Oh! last and best of Scots, who didst maintain
Thy country's freedom from a foreign reign,
New people fill the land now thou art gone,
New gods the temples, and new kings the throne.
Scotland and thou did in each other live,
Thou wouldst not her, nor could she thee survive.
Farewell, thou living, did support the state,
And couldst not fall, but by thy country's fate.”

Dundee had married Jean Cochrane, the granddaughter of the first earl of Dundonald, and left an infant son, who died shortly after. David Graham (see A.D. 1679), who was with his brother at Killiecrankie, succeeded to the title, was outlawed, retired to France, and died there in 1700; his nephew and his grand-nephew were concerned in the risings of 1715 and 1745, and the latter died, in 1759, a captain in a Scottish regiment in the service of France. Another Scottish noble who fought at Killiecrankie was the earl of Dunfermline (James Seton); he escaped to France, and died there, outlawed, in 1694.

^u The inhabitants were suffering the extremity of famine, when a boom which had been thrown across the river by the besiegers was broken, and two merchant-ships laden with provisions, escorted by a man-of-war, made

A.D. 1690. The Whigs propose in the House of Commons vindictive clauses in a bill for restoring the charters seized or surrendered in the late reigns. They are defeated on a division, Jan. 10 ; but carry an instruction to the committee to make a list of persons to be excepted from a proposed Bill of Indemnity, Jan. 21.

The parliament is prorogued, Jan. 27, and is soon after dissolved.

A new parliament is chosen, in which the Tories greatly outnumber the Whigs.

The duke of Lauzun arrives in Ireland with a body of French troops to assist King James.

The parliament meets March 20, and sits till May 23. Sir John Trevor is chosen Speaker.

William and Mary again acknowledged as king and queen, and the legality of the late parliament affirmed, [2 Gul. & Mar. c. 1].

A grant of £20,000 a-year is settled by the parliament on the Princess Anne^c, [c. 3].

The king appointed to have the sole administration of the government while in England, but the queen to rule in his absence, [c. 6].

The *quo warranto* proceedings against the city of London^d made void, [c. 8].

The Whigs successively introduce two bills to punish severely all who may decline to abjure King James^e.

was formed about this time, and to prevent it obtaining a legal establishment vast sums were expended in bribes to courtiers and others by Child and his associates. See A.D. 1695.

^c This was in addition to a sum of £30,000 yearly, bestowed on her at her marriage.

^d See A.D. 1682.

^e The first bill proposed that all office-holders (including the clergy) should be obliged to abjure King James, on pain of deprivation, and, still more harshly, that any magistrate might at his discretion tender the oath to any person not holding office, who by declining it should become liable to perpetual imprisonment ; the second measure substituted double taxes and loss of the electoral franchise. Such vindictive legislation shews how truly illiberal the great adherents of the Revolution were. William, though of a harsh nature, was too much of a statesman to lend himself to proceedings which would probably have brought about a new revolution, and he deserves

They are defeated, and at length (May 20) an Act of Pardon and Indemnity^f is passed, [c. 10].

The great seal is committed to a fresh body of commissioners, Sir John Trevor^g, Sir William Rawlinson, and Sir George Hutchins, May 15.

William leaves London for Ireland, June 4. He lands at Carrickfergus, June 14, and advances southward, reaching Dundalk June 27. King James marches from Dublin, June 16, and encamps on the river Boyne, above Drogheda.

The English and Dutch fleets are defeated off Beachy Head by the French, June 30, and obliged to seek shelter in the Thames.

The French fleet has the command of the Channel^h. A landing is effected in Sussex, and Teignmouth is afterwards burnt, July 23. A host of volunteers marches towards the coast, and the French soon withdraw without fighting, but the allied fleet does not return to the Downs till Oct. 8.

The earl of Clarendon and Sir John Fenwick released from the Tower, Aug. 15.

King James's army is defeated at the Boyneⁱ, July 1.

the credit of procuring the passing instead of a bill of Indemnity, clogged with no unreasonable number of exceptions.

^f Beside the few still surviving regicides, thirty-one persons were excepted by name from its benefit. Among them were the marquis of Powis; the earls of Castlemaine, Huntingdon, Melfort and Sunderland; the bishops of Durham and St. David's; Lord Dover and the late Jefferies; Lord Thomas Howard, Sir Edward Hales, Edward Petre, and Obadiah Walker. Several of these were in France, and those who were in England were given to understand that they would not be molested if they remained quiet.

^g He was deprived of the Speakership and expelled the House for bribery, in 1695, but was allowed to retain his judicial office of Master of the Rolls until his death, which occurred in 1717.

^h One Godfrey Cross, an innkeeper of Lydd, was afterwards executed for holding intercourse with them.

ⁱ His army was about 30,000 strong, of which 10,000 were French foot and Irish horse, who bore the brunt of the action; the rest were ill-armed and ill-disciplined Irish foot, who fled almost without a blow. William had 36,000, of whom one half were English or Scotch (including a strong body of the defenders of Londonderry and Enniskillen); the rest were a horde of mercenaries, consisting of French Huguenots, Dutch, Danes, Brandenburgers, and even Finlanders. James lost 1500 men, and William but 500; among them were Schomberg, and Walker, who had just been named a bishop.

He flees to Dublin, and shortly after embarks at Waterford for France.

William enters Dublin, July 6, and then marches to the south of Ireland, while James's partisans retire towards the west.

William captures Waterford, July 25, and besieges Limerick from Aug. 8 to Aug. 30, when he is obliged to raise the siege. He returns to England, Sept. 6.

The earl of Marlborough takes the command in Ireland. He captures Cork[†], Sept. 28, and Kinsale, Oct. 5, and then returns to England[‡].

Tyrconnel, King James's lieutenant, retires to France, leaving his civil authority to a council, and his military power to the duke of Berwick[§], but the real head of the Irish is now Sarsfield^{||}.

The parliament reassembles Oct. 2, and sits till Jan. 5, 1691.

Commissioners appointed to audit and control the public accounts[¶], [2 Gul. & Mar. sess. 2, c. 11].

[†] The duke of Grafton (Henry Fitzroy, a natural son of Charles II.) was mortally wounded in the assault, and died Oct. 9. He had been brought up to the sea, but was also colonel of a regiment of the foot-guards, with which he secured Tilbury Fort for William; he served with distinguished gallantry at the battle of Beachy Head, and had accompanied Marlborough to Ireland as a volunteer.

[‡] His campaign lasted only about a month. The command in Ireland was then given to Ginkell, who maintained through the winter a desultory war with the dispersed parties of the Irish.

[§] The natural son of King James.

^{||} Patrick Sarsfield was the son of a gentleman of the English pale who was so fortunate as to regain his estates, which had been seized by the parliamentarians. Sarsfield had served with high reputation abroad. He fought gallantly at the battle of the Boyne, and by an adroit surprise of William's artillery compelled him to abandon the siege of Limerick. When that city afterwards surrendered to Ginkell, Sarsfield (who had by James been created earl of Lucan) repaired to France, and was killed at the battle of Landen, in 1693. His widow (a granddaughter of the marquis of Clanrickarde who defended Galway against the parliament,—see Part IV., A.D. 1652) afterwards married James Fitz-James, duke of Berwick.

[¶] The persons named in the act are Sir Robert Rich, Sir Thomas Clarges, Paul Foley, Colonel Robert Austen, Sir Matthew Andrews, Sir Benjamin Newland, Sir Samuel Barnardiston (see A.D. 1684), Sir Peter Colleton, and Robert Harley. Any five of them were empowered to make a searching examination as to the "many great revenues, sums of money and provisions" which had been raised or granted since Nov. 5, 1688, for carrying on the war: they were to inquire on oath as to any pensions payable to members

The earl of Torrington is tried by a court-martial for his behaviour in the action off Beachy Head². He is acquitted, Dec. 10, but William dismisses him from the service.

A.D. 1691. William goes to Holland, Jan. 16, to attend a congress at the Hague, to concert measures against France³. He returns to England, April 13.

Viscount Preston (Richard Graham⁴) and Mr. Ashton are convicted of treasonable correspondence with France. Mr. Ashton is executed, Jan. 28, but the viscount is eventually pardoned⁵.

A bill for giving counsel to persons accused of treason is passed by the Commons, but in consequence of a quarrel with the Peers it is abandoned⁶.

of parliament out of the revenue, and to take an account of the crown lands and other branches of the revenue, of prizes made during the war, and of public stores of every description. They were to have £500 each for their labour, and their commission was to last but one year. The commissioners discovered many most scandalous frauds and embezzlements, and it was found necessary to reappoint them the next year, [4 Gul. & Mar. c. 11]. Special commissioners were thus appointed year by year until 1785, when a permanent Board of Public Accounts was established by Mr. Pitt.

² He was accused of having, "through treachery or cowardice, misbehaved in his office, drawn dishonour on the British nation, and sacrificed our good allies, the Dutch." He defended himself with spirit; shewed that he had been obliged, by positive orders issued without due consideration by the ministry, to fight a greatly superior force (the French had 82 ships against his 56), and that the Dutch had been destroyed by their own rashness. He concluded by saying that his conduct had saved the English fleet, and that he hoped an English court-martial would not sacrifice him to Dutch resentments. His reasons appeared conclusive, and his acquittal gave general satisfaction to the nation, though it was very distasteful to William and his foreign councillors.

³ It was agreed that an army of 222,000 men should be raised, by England, Holland, the Emperor and the German states, Spain, Savoy, Sweden, Denmark, and Poland, to obtain redress from Louis for numerous acts of injustice offered by him to each; so many active enemies had his long course of ambition and perfidy called up.

⁴ Formerly secretary of state in succession to Sunderland. See A.D. 1688.

⁵ He was suspected of having saved himself by some important disclosures, for which he was severely censured by his party; he retired into the country, and died soon after.

⁶ The Peers demanded that any one of their number accused of treason should be tried by the whole House, and not, as was often done, by a certain number named by the crown; the Commons refused to concur, alleging that the privileges of the peerage were too extensive already. This particularly alluded to a recent trial, where Lord Mohun, a profligate young man, though clearly guilty of a deliberate murder, had escaped punishment.

The archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishops of Bath and Wells, Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, and Peterborough, still refusing to take the oaths to the new government, steps are taken to fill their sees.

Tyrconnel returns to Ireland in the spring, but dies shortly after, at Limerick. He is soon followed by St. Ruth, a French officer, who undertakes to reorganize the Irish forces.

John Tillotson^a, dean of St. Paul's, is nominated to the see of Canterbury, April 22, and consecrated May 31. The other sees are filled up shortly after^a.

The nonjuring clergy are accused of correspondence with France, and of having invited the recent attempt at invasion. The primate and the five bishops solemnly deny the charge^b.

^a He was born in 1630 at Sowerby, in Yorkshire, and was educated under puritanical instructors at Clare Hall, Cambridge, but he readily complied with the Act of Uniformity, and though still a young man, was soon after appointed preacher at Lincoln's Inn. In 1672 he obtained the deanery of Canterbury, but inclined to the Whig party, and attended Lord Russell on the scaffold. At the Revolution he obtained the confidential post of clerk of the closet, and he was now, against his own wish, as he asserted, raised to the primacy. He held that eminent office but a short time, dying Nov. 22, 1694. Tillotson was a popular preacher, but some of his contemporaries pointed out passages in his sermons in which he indicated rather than advanced opinions bearing a close resemblance to the impious speculations of Hobbes and other unbelievers.

^a Simon Patrick, dean of Peterborough, and Edward Stillingfleet, dean of St. Paul's, had been consecrated bishops of Chichester and Worcester, Oct. 13, 1689. Bishop Patrick was now translated to Ely, July 2, 1691; Edward Fowler, John Moore, and Richard Cumberland were consecrated, July 5, as bishops of Gloucester, Norwich, and Peterborough; and Richard Kidder, as bishop of Bath and Wells, Aug. 30.

^b The charge was made in a pamphlet entitled *A Modest Enquiry into the Causes of the present Disasters of England*, in which they were, under the name of "the Lambeth holy club," pointed out as fit objects for popular vengeance. The threatened prelates in reply published a paper, which concluded by saying that "as the Lord had taught them to return good for evil, the unknown author of the pamphlet having endeavoured to raise in the whole English nation such a fury as might end in De-Witting them—a bloody word, but too well understood—(see A.D. 1672), they recommended him to the Divine mercy, humbly beseeching God to forgive him. And as they had, not long since, either actually or in full preparation of mind, hazarded all they had in the world in opposing popery and arbitrary power in England, so they should, by God's grace, with greater zeal, again sacrifice all they had, and their very lives too, if God should be pleased to call them thereto, to prevent popery and the arbitrary power of France from coming upon them and prevailing over them, the persecution of their Protestant brethren there being fresh in their memories."

William again goes to the Continent in May, attended by Marlborough. He returns Oct. 19, after a campaign of little importance.

General Ginkell effects the reduction of Ireland. He takes Baltimore, June 8, and captures Athlone, after a short siege, June 30; defeats and kills St. Ruth, the French general, at Aghrim, July 12, and captures Galway, July 21.

A truce concluded between the government and the Jacobite leaders in Scotland, June 30. It was to extend to October 1.

The earl of Dartmouth is committed to the Tower, July 31. He dies a prisoner, Oct. 21, without having been brought to trial^a.

Military execution is threatened by proclamation, in August, against all the clans in the Highlands, unless they lay down their arms and take the oath of allegiance, on or before Dec. 31.

Ginkell besieges Limerick, Aug. 25. It surrenders on favourable articles, which are but partially observed^a, Oct. 3.

^a He was charged with having disclosed the weak points of Portsmouth (where he had long been governor) to the French, but he was able to appeal to the members of the privy council as to whether he was likely to do this, having in the preceding reigns been conspicuous for his dislike to "the French faction," in which, as he said, "he had not a single friend, man or woman." His real offence, beside being grateful for benefits received from King James, seems to have been, that, as an experienced seaman, he had spoken slightingly of the conduct of both the English and Dutch admirals at the battle of Beachy Head, and that an idea of again employing him had been entertained by William, which was distasteful to some of the members of the government.

^a Such of the Irish as chose were allowed to retire to France, a permission of which thousands availed themselves, and thus was formed the celebrated Irish Brigade, which bore so conspicuous a part in the wars of Louis XIV. and XV. To those who remained was guaranteed an entire amnesty, permission to keep arms, and to exercise any liberal profession which they had already followed, and such religious liberty as they had enjoyed in the time of Charles II. The English parliament respected this agreement, as the Irish had performed their part, and by giving up all their strong posts had allowed a large body of troops to be sent to reinforce the army in Flanders; but the Irish parliament maintained that Ginkell and the lords-justices had exceeded their powers, and in 1697 passed an act explaining the sense in which they would have the treaty understood, which was far less favourable than what the other party alleged to be its true meaning.

The parliament meets Oct. 22, and sits till Feb. 24, 1692.

An act passed imposing new oaths for Ireland, [3 Gul. & Mar. c. 2]; and another against corresponding with enemies ^b, [c. 13].

A.D. 1692. The earl of Marlborough is suddenly dismissed from all his employments, Jan. 10.

The Macdonalds of Glencoe are surprised, and many of them murdered in cold blood, by the positive order of William, Feb. 13.

A poll-tax ^c is voted for "the vigorous carrying on the war against France," [c. 6]. The enlargement of the docks at Portsmouth is ordered, and those at Plymouth are commenced.

William goes to Holland, March 5. He returns Oct. 18.

One Robert Young forges an association in favour of King James in the name of the earl of Marlborough and others. They are in consequence apprehended, but are soon released ^d.

Louis XIV. prepares a large fleet to cover an invasion of England. It is attacked by the English and Dutch, near Cape La Hogue, and defeated ^e, May 19.

The parliament meets May 24.

An act passed for the encouragement of privateers, [4 Gul. & Mar. c. 25].

^b By this act, going to France, or sending arms thither, was declared treason; and parties already there were forbidden to return without licence, on pain of imprisonment.

^c It amounted to £10 yearly for the highest, and to 4s. for the lowest; a similar tax was imposed in the next year, but in 1694 the plan of borrowing money for extraordinary expenses was substituted, and the National Debt was thus begun.

^d Young was a man of infamous character, who professed to be in holy orders; he was eventually hanged for coining.

^e Many of the French ships escaped through a dangerous channel called the Race of Alderney, to St. Malo, others found safety at Cherbourg; but sixteen large ships, and many transports, were destroyed on the beach at Cape La Hogue, on the 24th of May, by fireships, in sight of King James and his army.

An expedition is fitted out against the coast of France, (July, August,) but it returns without having effected anything^f.

William, in attempting to raise the siege of Namur, is defeated at Steenkirke^g, by Luxembourg, Aug. 3.

The duke of Savoy (Victor Amadeus II.) invades the south of France, in August. The French Protestants are invited to join him, on the strength of a declaration that the allies will procure the re-establishment of the Edict of Nantes^h.

The Irish parliament meets, Oct. 5. It passes "an act for recognition of their majesties' undoubted right to the crown of Ireland," [4 Gul. & Mar. c. 1,] and another act to encourage the settlement of Protestant strangersⁱ, [c. 2].

^f The intention was to reduce St. Malo, a noted port for privateers, which did great damage to the English and Dutch commerce, but it was found unassailable. This matter caused a quarrel between the earl of Nottingham (Daniel Finch), who was secretary of state, and virtually at the head of the Admiralty, and Admiral Russell, which eventually caused the latter to withdraw for a while from the service. It was then suspected, and is now known to be true, that Russell was in secret correspondence with King James, still there seems no reason for doubting that he had done his best to destroy the French fleet at La Hogue, and his removal was an unpopular measure, but William preferred it to parting with Nottingham. In 1694 Russell was again employed, and in 1697 he was created a peer (earl of Orford), but in 1701 he was, in common with Somers and others, censured for his conduct in regard to the Partition Treaties, his accounts as paymaster of the navy were disputed, and he was charged with conniving at the proceedings of Kidd, a notorious pirate. He was acquitted of these charges without investigation, as the Commons, through a dispute with the Peers, refused to bring forward their evidence; and he was first lord of the Admiralty in the reign of Anne, and also that of George I., but took no prominent part in public affairs. He died in 1727.

^g Some newly raised English regiments were pushed forward against the French household troops, and being, through the jealousy of Count Solmes, under whose orders they were placed, not properly supported, they suffered terrible loss. General Mackay, who was defeated by Dundee at Killiecrankie (see A.D. 1689), was among the slain. The conduct of Solmes, who was charged with saying to his Germans, "Let us see how the bulldogs can fight," was severely commented on when the parliament met, and the courtiers had much difficulty in preventing an address for his removal from the service being presented.

^h See A.D. 1685. The Protestants knew the bigoted character of the duke too well to listen to his promises. Large numbers of them, however, fought in William's armies on the strength of a similar declaration, but he abandoned their cause without scruple at Ryswick, in order to procure the recognition of his kingly title by Louis XIV.

ⁱ Such persons, on making a declaration against transubstantiation, and

The parliament meets Nov. 4, and sits till March 14, 1693.

The merchants complain, by petition, of the ravages of the French privateers. This gives occasion for inquiry into the conduct of the war both by sea and land. The Commons take the part of Admiral Russell, while the Peers support the earl of Nottingham. The favour shewn by William to foreign officers is much commented on, but no alteration is made by him.

A bill for regulating trials for treason, by giving to the accused parties the benefit of a counsel and a copy of their indictment, is brought into the House of Commons, but is not at present carried¹.

NOTE.

THE GLENCOE MASSACRE.

GLENCOE is a mountain-pass of Argyleshire, near the shore of Loch Leven, which was inhabited by a party of the Macdonalds, who, as lying detached from the great body of their clan, and environed by the Campbells, had received, whether justly or unjustly, the character of greater lawlessness than the rest of the Highlanders; it is certain that they were pretty constantly at war with the earls of Argyle and Breadalbane, the heads of the Campbells, and the influence of those two noblemen was, shortly after the Revolution, used without scruple for their destruction.

In 1690 a scheme was devised of bribing the Highlanders who had supported Dundee to lay down their arms, and the distribution of the money, amounting to £12,000, was entrusted to John Campbell, earl of Breadalbane. The negotiations spread over much of the next year, and the earl succeeded with many of the clans, but apparently he did not wish to succeed with

condemning the invocation of saints and the sacrifice of the mass as superstitious and idolatrous, were to be allowed to exercise their trades in any corporation, to be taken as natural-born subjects, exempted for seven years from payment of excise, and allowed to worship according to the forms of any foreign reformed Church.

¹ It was abandoned by its promoters in consequence of a resolution carried, after much debate, in the House, that it should not come into operation during the continuance of the war.

Mac Ian Macdonald, the chief of Glencoe; on the contrary, he claimed Macdonald's share of the subsidy as a compensation for injuries which he alleged he had sustained, drove him with insult from an assembly of the chiefs, and so alarmed him with threats of vengeance, that the old man could not venture to disarm. Meanwhile the Scottish government published a proclamation threatening military execution on all who did not lay down their arms and take an oath of submission before the end of the year; one by one the various clans came in, and Macdonald, finding himself alone, at length repaired on the 31st day of December, 1691, to Fort William, and offered his submission, but the governor (Col. Hill) not being a magistrate, could not accept it; he, however, gave the chief a letter to the sheriff at Inverary, and the latter administered the oath on the 6th of January, 1692, when Macdonald returned to his home, conceiving himself in safety.

His ruin, however, was at hand. Sir John Dalrymple, (known as the Master of Stair,) who was the secretary for Scotland in attendance on William, had strongly opposed the plan of bribing the Highlanders, alleging that lead and steel would be more effectual than silver and gold in reducing them, and had indeed, with a degree of wickedness which seems quite unaccountable, planned a wholesale massacre of the race^k. He was disappointed by their submission, which was at first supposed to be general, but he soon learned with joy that the Macdonalds had exceeded the prescribed time, and he resolved that they should suffer for all the rest. Whether or not he concealed the fact of their submission, he certainly obtained from William an order which can only be read with horror, and which the admirers of that prince vainly seek to palliate by supposing that he signed it without perusing it. It runs thus :—

“WILLIAM R.—As for Mac Ian of Glencoe and that tribe, if they can be well distinguished from the rest of the Highlanders, it will be proper, for the vindication of public justice, to extirpate that set of thieves.—W.R.^l”

^k Lord Macaulay, though a thorough-going admirer of the “men of the Revolution,” can scarcely venture to defend him. He says, “To what cause are we to ascribe so strange an antipathy? This question perplexed the Master's contemporaries; and any answer which may now be offered ought to be offered with diffidence. The most probable conjecture is, that he was actuated by an inordinate, an unscrupulous, a remorseless zeal for what seemed to him to be the interest of the state. This explanation may startle those who have not considered how large a proportion of the blackest crimes recorded in history is to be ascribed to ill-regulated public spirit. We daily see men do for their party, for their sect, for their country, for their favourite schemes of political and social reform, what they would not do to enrich or to avenge themselves.” *Hist. England*, vol. iv. p. 198.

^l It is very much against the supposition that William did not read this brief order, that it bears his signature both at the beginning and at the end; a fact to which Dalrymple pointedly called the attention of Sir Thomas

Dalrymple sent this order to Scotland to Sir Thomas Livingstone, the commander-in-chief, accompanied by directions which, if they had been fully carried out, would have ensured the destruction of every creature in the district of Glencoe. A body of the earl of Argyle's regiment^a was to march from Fort William, and quarter themselves, apparently as friends, in the valley; two stronger parties were to follow at the interval of some days, and occupy every outlet; and, on a day fixed before-hand, every man under 70 was to be butchered in cold blood, the women and children being expected to perish from the severity of the season. Lest there should be any repugnance to execute such orders, either from humanity or fear of the consequences, Dalrymple wrote:—

"I assure you your powers shall be full enough, and I hope the soldiers will not trouble the government with prisoners." . . . "The winter is the only season in which we are sure the Highlanders cannot escape us, nor carry their wives, bairns, and cattle to the mountains. It is the only time that they cannot escape you, for human constitutions cannot endure to be long out of house. . . This is the proper season to maul them in the cold long nights."

And he wound up his detestable letter with—

"Better not meddle with them, than not to do it to purpose, to cut off that nest of robbers, who are fallen in the mercy of the law."

To carry out Stair's directions, a body of 120 men marched into Glencoe, Feb. 1, 1692, under the command of a Captain Campbell, of Glenlyon, who had a niece married to one of the sons of the old chief of the Macdonalds, and who thus readily persuaded them that he came with a friendly intent. He and his men were received with all the welcome that the Highlanders could give them, the officers passing much of their time in drinking and card-playing with the old chief, and the men scattered in parties over the valley. Campbell went to live with another Macdonald, but paid every day a visit to his niece and her husband, turning his journeys to account by attentively surveying the state of all the passes by which attempt at escape might be made. He duly communicated his observations to Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, who had the command of the whole party, and by him, 5 o'clock in the morning of Saturday, February 13, was at length appointed for the butchery.

In announcing the time to Major Duncanson, his second in command, Hamilton said, "The orders are that none be spared

Livingstone, when he forwarded the paper, saying, "I send you the king's instructions, *super* and *subscribed by himself*."

^a The Campbells and the Macdonalds were hereditary enemies; hence the choice of the former as the executioners of the meditated butchery.

from 70, of the sword, nor the government troubled with prisoners;" and Duncanson accordingly wrote thus to Campbell—

"Balacholis, Feb. 12, 1692.

"Sir,—You are hereby ordered to fall upon the rebels, the Macdonalds of Glencoe, and put all to the sword under 70. You are to have especial care that the old fox and his sons do on no account escape your hands. You are to secure all the avenues, that no man escape. This you are to put in execution at 5 o'clock in the morning precisely, and by that time, or very shortly after it, I'll strive to be at you with a stronger party; if I do not come to you at 5, you are not to tarry for me, but to fall on. This is by the king's special command, for the good and safety of the country, that these miscreants may be cut off, root and branch. See that this be put in execution without fear or favour, else you may expect to be treated as not true to the king and government, nor a man fit to carry commission in the king's service. Expecting you will not fail in the fulfilling hereof, as you love yourself, I subscribe these with my hand,

"For their Majesties' service,

"ROBERT DUNCANSON.

"To Capt. Robert Campbell of Glenlyon."

At the appointed hour Campbell commenced the dreadful work by the murder of his host^a and family, including a child of eight years old, who was butchered by a Captain Drummond. At the same hour his lieutenant, Lindsay, roused up the old chief and shot him; and a serjeant, named Barbour, also shot his host and seven others, while seated unsuspectingly round their hearth. Thus taken by surprise, resistance was impossible, and men, women, and children fled before the murderers; their chance of escape, however, would have been very small, had not Hamilton and Duncanson happily miscalculated the distance, and so arrived several hours too late to stop the passes. As it was, the chief, and at least sixty others, were thus butchered^c, and fully as many more, principally women and children, perished of cold and hunger among the mountains; but the two sons of the chief, and 150 men beside, saved themselves by flight. When the fresh detachments arrived, at 9 in the morning, the cottages were all burnt, the cattle driven off, and the vale was then abandoned.

The news of this atrocity was carried to King James in France almost immediately, and in the course of the ensuing summer it was diffused over England by some of the perpetrators, who, when quartered near London, openly told the story of their crime^d. The government, however, affected to disbelieve the

^a Macdonald of Achatriechatan, although he had made submission, and had been formally received into protection some months before.

^c An account published soon after says, "fifty men, six women, and nine children" were shot.

^d A letter giving some particulars had been written from Edinburgh, on April 20, 1692, to a person in London, and, according to a reprint of that

tale, and it was not until after a lapse of three years (May 23, 1695,) that a commission to "inquire into the slaughter of Glencoe" was reluctantly granted, just in time to prevent the institution of an independent inquiry by the Scottish parliament. The commissioners reported a part of the result of their investigation, June 10, and in consequence Breadalbane was committed to custody on a charge of treason. On the 20th the report was announced to be finished, but the lord commissioner (the Marquis of Tweeddale) wished to withhold it on the plea of first presenting it to William, who was on the Continent. The parliament, however, whose session was near its close, was not to be thus foiled, and, as the Roll states, "several members insisting" on its production, he laid the paper before the House on the 24th.

The report was examined by the House clause by clause, when the facts above stated were found fully established, and an address was voted to William, which, beside praying for compensation and future protection for the sufferers¹, concluded thus :—

"This being the state of the whole matter as it lies before us, and which, together with the report transmitted to your Majesty by the commission (and which we saw verified), gives full light to it, we humbly beg that, considering that the Master of Stair's excess in his letters against the Glencoe men has been the original cause of this unhappy business, and hath given occasion, in a great measure, to so extraordinary an execution, by the warm directions he gives about doing it by way of surprise, and considering the high station and trust he is in, and that he is absent, we do therefore beg that your Majesty will give such orders about him for the vindication of your government as you in your royal wisdom shall think fit.

"And likewise, considering that the actors have barbarously killed men under trust, we humbly desire your Majesty would be pleased to send the actors home; and to give orders to your advocate to prosecute them according to law, there remaining nothing else to be done for the full vin-

letter in 1695, the "gentleman to whom it was sent, [Charles Leslie, the nonjuror] did on Thursday, June 30, 1692, when the Lord Argyle's regiment was quartered at Brentford, go thither, and had this story of the massacre of Glencoe from the very men who were the actors in it: Glenlyon and Drummond [the murderer of the child] were both there. The Highlander who told him the story, expressing the guilt which was visible in Glenlyon, said, "Glencoe hangs about Glenlyon night and day—you may see him in his face."

¹ This was in consequence of a petition, presented, July 8, by John Macdonald of Glencoe, "for himself, and in name of Alexander Macdonald, of Achatriechatan, and the poor remnant left of that family," which, among other things, stated that "the poor petitioners were most ravenously plundered of all that was necessary for the sustentation of their lives; and beside all their clothes, money, houses, and plenishing, all burned, destroyed, or taken away, the soldiers did drive no fewer than 500 horses, 1400 or 1500 cows, and many more sheep and goats."

² These were Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, Major Duncanson, Capt. Campbell of Glenlyon, Capt. Drummond, Lieut. Lindsay, Ensign Lundy, and Sergeant Barbour.

dication of your government of so foul and scandalous an aspersion as it has lien under upon this occasion."

William did not attend to any of these recommendations. All that he did was to allow the Master of Stair to retire from an office which the public indignation rendered it impossible for him to hold. Breadalbane was set at liberty without trial; no proceedings were taken against Hamilton and the others; and the conclusion seems therefore unavoidable, that Stair did not really go beyond William's intentions in planning the massacre of Glencoe, although the parliament of Scotland had the complaisance to lay the blame only on the minister.

A.D. 1693. SUNDERLAND is received at court, and advises William to give his confidence to the Whigs, as most favourable to his views of continental politics*.

A Pastoral Letter by Bishop Burnet, in which he represented William and Mary as possessing the throne in right of conquest, is condemned by the Commons, and ordered to be burnt, Jan. 23.

Annuities are granted, at the rate of 10 per cent., to raise the sum of £1,000,000 for the expenses of the war, [4 Gul. & Mar. c. 3].

William refuses his assent to a bill for triennial parliaments, March 14.

The parliament meets March 20.

SIR JOHN SOMERS† is appointed lord-keeper, March 23.

* The Tories held that England should not interfere in the quarrels of the Continent, but should trust to her navy and her militia, and dispense with a standing army: the Whigs held it most prudent to maintain a large army, with which to help the Germans and the Dutch, and thus prevent the triumph of Louis, who, if successful against them, would, they maintained, next attempt the invasion of England.

† He was born at Worcester about 1651, his father, a lawyer, being then a parliamentary colonel. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, studied the law, became eminent as a pleader, and having been one of the counsel for the seven bishops, he was named a member of the Convention Parliament, and had an active part in drawing up the Declaration of Right. He was appointed solicitor-general, then attorney-general, next lord-keeper, and lord-chancellor and a peer (Lord Somers) in 1697. He was impeached for his share in the conclusion of the Partition Treaties, and though acquitted, the feeling of the House of Commons was so strong against him

William goes to Holland, March 31; he returns Oct. 29.

The Scottish parliament meets, April 18. It imposes fines of £200, £600, or £1200 Scots (£16 13s. 4d., £40, £100), on absent representatives of burghs and counties, and peers, and orders fresh elections of the two former. It also passes an act requiring all Church ministers to take the oath of allegiance on pain of deprivation.

William Anderton, a printer, is executed as a traitor, for having printed "two malicious, scandalous and traitorous libels," June 16.

The English and Dutch merchant fleet, under the convoy of Sir George Rooke*, is attacked by Tourville near Lagos, and suffers severe loss, June 17.

that he was removed from office. He again joined the ministry under Queen Anne, and exerted himself to forward the Union with Scotland. Lord Somers died April 26, 1716, leaving the character of a great constitutional lawyer and a generous patron of literature (the publication of Rymer's *Fœdera* was greatly promoted by him), but subject to grave imputations in his private life.

* They were entitled "Remarks on the present Confederacy and the late Revolution," and "A French Conquest neither desirable nor practicable," and in them William was accused of many monstrous enormities, but how this amounted to high treason is not easy to perceive: the judges, however, pronounced it so, and refused to allow the prisoner counsel on the point of law, acting thus like the Commonwealth judges to John Lilburne, and more harshly than even Jefferies himself; a convincing proof that the praises often bestowed on the bench immediately after the Revolution are undeserved.

* He was born in 1650, of a good Kentish family, entered the navy against the wish of his parents, and was captain of a man-of-war at the time of the Revolution. It was during the next fifteen years that he performed the exploits which have procured him the reputation of one of the first of English seamen. Rooke was employed to relieve Londonderry, in 1689, which he accomplished, and thus gave the first check to the army of King James, and in 1692, by burning a large number of the French fleet at La Hogue, he rendered the king's restoration impossible; for this service he was knighted. In the following year he shewed so much skill and courage in saving a large part of the Smyrna fleet from a vastly superior French force, that he was called to the Admiralty board, and he remained there for some years, although as a member of parliament he freely expressed his disapprobation of many of the measures of the government. In the year 1700 Rooke was sent as an armed mediator to the Baltic, when he established peace between Denmark and Sweden, and on the accession of Queen Anne he was appointed vice-admiral of England. He soon sailed with a powerful fleet, with which he attacked the French and Spanish fleet at Vigo, and gained an immense treasure. In 1704 he captured the strong fortress of Gibraltar, and shortly after falling in with the French fleet which had sailed for its relief, engaged

William is defeated by Luxembourg at Landen², July 19.

A new charter granted to the East India Company, Oct. 7.

The East India Company had been greatly favoured by King James, and its leading men were still considered as his partisans. Partly from this cause, but more from the enormous profits which it was known to derive from its trade³, a rival association sprang up about the time of the Revolution, and was encouraged by the parliament, which more than once applied to William to dissolve the old company. It was found, however, that this could not legally be done without giving a three years' notice, and in the meanwhile, Sir Josiah Child⁴, and his kinsman Sir Thomas Cooke, who succeeded him as governor of the company, distributed such vast bribes that they instead obtained a new charter; but they were eventually outbid by their rivals, who in 1698 were also in-

it off Malaga, and chased it into Toulon; the French, however, suffered less in this action than in some others, and claimed the victory; a clamour was raised against Sir George, as if he had not done his utmost, and he was removed from his command. He retired contentedly into private life, and died Jan. 24, 1709, regretted as a brave and skilful sailor, a kind master, and an honest man.

² This is by French writers often called the battle of Neerwinden. William was forced to abandon a strong camp which he had formed at that village, with a loss of 12,000 men. The hated Count Solmes (see A.D. 1692) and the gallant Sarsfield (see A.D. 1690) were both mortally wounded.

³ Evelyn notes in his Diary (Dec. 18, 1683), "I sold my East India adventure of £250 principal for £750, after I had been in that company twenty-five years, being extraordinary advantageous, by the blessing of God."

⁴ Unlike the majority of the rich London merchants, Child had supported the measures of the court during the two preceding reigns, and he had thus gained the royal patronage for the company, of which James II. became a member. "I went," says Evelyn, March 16, 1684, "to see Sir Josiah Child's prodigious cost in planting walnut-trees about his seat [at Wanstead], and making fish-ponds, many miles in circuit, in Epping forest, in a barren spot, as oftentimes these suddenly moneyed men seat themselves. He, from a merchant's apprentice, and management of the East India Company's stock, being arrived to an estate, 'tis said, of £200,000. He lately married his daughter to the eldest son of the duke of Beaufort (late marquis of Worcester), with £50,000 portional present, and various expectations." Child lived several years after his retirement from the direction of the company, and died possessed of enormous wealth, in 1699.

corporated. In 1702 an agreement for the union of the two bodies was come to, whence arose the well-known appellation of the great corporation, "the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies."

Commodore Benbow^a bombards St. Malo, in November^b.

The parliament meets, Nov. 7, and sits till April 25, 1694.

The Commons complain of the loss sustained at sea, and vote that the fleet has been "treacherously mis-managed." In consequence Admiral Russell is soon again called to the chief command, and Nottingham retires from office.

The Commons complain of the recent charter to the East India Company, and pass a vote affirming the right of all Englishmen to trade to any part of the world, unless prohibited by act of parliament.

^a John Benbow was the son of a royalist colonel who fought beside Charles II. at Worcester, and at the Restoration obtained a small office in the Tower, where he was recognised by the king, who promised to provide better for him, but the old man, overjoyed, died almost on the spot. Young Benbow entered the merchant service, and at length became the owner of a vessel, which he called the Benbow frigate, in which he traded to the Mediterranean, and on one occasion so gallantly beat off a Barbary corsair that James II. made him captain of a man-of-war. After the Revolution, at the request of the London merchants, to whom his former occupation had made him well known, he was chiefly employed in the Channel, where he protected the English commerce against the French privateers, and also conducted attacks on St. Malo, Calais, Dunkirk, and other of their strongholds. In 1699 he was despatched to the West Indies, but was soon recalled to blockade Dunkirk. In 1701 he was again sent to the West Indies, and he was there mortally wounded in action, almost unsupported, with a French fleet, Aug. 24, 1702, and died at Jamaica the 4th of November following.

^b This was the second attack on the place, and the design was to utterly destroy it. The bombardment was carried on for four days (Nov. 16 to 20), on the last of which a new kind of fire-ship, styled an "infernal machine," was sent in. It had on board 100 barrels of powder and 340 cases of shot, beside a vast quantity of pitch and other combustibles. Though the vessel ran on a rock some distance from its intended place, when it exploded, it threw down the sea wall, unroofed most of the houses, and shattered every window for more than a league inland. "This manner of destructive war," Evelyn remarks, "was begun by the French, is exceedingly ruinous, especially falling on the poorer people, and does not seem to tend to make a more speedy end of the war, but rather to exasperate, and incite to revenge."

The bill for regulating trials for treason is again introduced by the Peers, but dropped before it can reach the Commons.

Bills for holding triennial parliaments and for naturalizing foreign Protestants are introduced in the Commons, but negatived.

A bill for excluding placemen from parliament is passed by both Houses, but William refuses his assent.

A.D. 1694. Many schemes are devised to meet the extraordinary expenses of the war. Beside the land-tax, which was reimposed at 4s. in the £. [5 & 6 Gul. & Mar. c. 1], and a poll-tax [c. 14], stamp-duties were revived [c. 21], the hackney coaches of London were taxed [c. 22], and £1,000,000 was raised by a lottery [c. 7]; but as money was still wanting, £1,200,000 more was obtained by granting peculiar privileges to a body of merchants who undertook to furnish it^d, [c. 20].

Complaints are made of corrupt means having been used to procure the charter to the East India Company. In consequence, a conditional indemnity is granted to Sir Thomas Cooke, the chairman, [5 & 6 Gul. & Mar. c. 15], but as he does not make the required disclosures, he, and Sir Bazill Firebrace, Charles Bates, and James Craggs, directors, are imprisoned, and disabled from alienating their estates, [c. 19].

William goes to Holland, May 6. He takes the field against Luxembourg, but no important event occurs, and he at length returns to England, Nov. 9.

^c They had been first imposed in 1671, by the statute 22 & 23 Car. II. c. 9, which had been suffered to expire.

^d Thus originated the Bank of England, which also received a royal charter, July 27, 1694. The scheme was originated by William Paterson, a Scotchman of versatile talent, who had passed many years abroad, and who afterwards became conspicuous as the deviser of the Scottish African and Indian Company. The charter was originally for eleven years only, but it has been renewed several times since; the capital lent to the government has increased to £14,553,000, but the interest has been reduced from 8 per cent., its original amount, to 3 per cent., its present rate.

A fleet of French merchantmen and their convoy destroyed in Conquet bay, May 10.

An unsuccessful attack is made on Brest, in June^c.

Dieppe and Havre are bombarded, July 12, 16, 18.

Admiral Russell blockades the French fleet in the harbour of Toulon, and thus destroys their former superiority in the Mediterranean.

Colonel John Parker, imprisoned on a charge of plotting against the life of William, escapes from the Tower^f, Aug. 11.

Dunkirk and Calais are bombarded, and assailed by infernal machines, but with little success^g, September.

Several gentlemen are tried at Manchester on a charge of high treason, but are acquitted^h, October.

The parliament meets Nov. 12, and sits till May 3, 1695. The Place Bill is negatived in the House of Commons, and that for the regulation of trials for treason, in the Lords; but the triennial Bill at length becomes lawⁱ, [6 & 7 Gul. & Mar. c. 2].

Duties granted on births, marriages and burials,

* The intended attack became known to the French, and Vauban was employed in strengthening the fortifications. The place was, in consequence, found unassailable by the ships, and General Talmash, who attempted to land with a body of troops in boats, lost near 1200 of his men, and was himself mortally wounded.

^f He had been committed May 22.

^g These machines were the invention of a Dutch engineer, named Meesters. As their expense was enormous, their failure caused great dissatisfaction, and added to the dislike with which the Dutch were now generally regarded.

^h An investigation into this matter took place in the House of Commons, and, although the case had broken down in open court, a party majority disregarded this, and passed a resolution affirming that "there had been a dangerous conspiracy," though legal evidence of it had not been produced. The truth is now known to be, that a band of spies concocted the charge, and whilst pretending to seek evidence in support of it, plundered the houses of the prisoners of plate and other valuables. These wretches were in the pay of John Trenchard and Aaron Smith, the secretary of state and the solicitor of the treasury, themselves men of infamous character (Smith had stood in the pillory), whose employment brought much merited disgrace on William's government.

ⁱ It bears the title of "an Act for the frequent calling and meeting of Parliaments," and provided that the parliament then sitting should be brought to a close on or before 1st Nov. 1696, but the time was anticipated above a year.

[c. 6]. By the same act special taxes were laid on bachelors and widowers.

Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, dies, Nov. 22. He is succeeded by Thomas Tenison^k, bishop of Lincoln.

Queen Mary dies, Dec. 28. She is buried at Westminster, March 5, 1695.

^k He was born in 1636, at Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, and was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He at first studied physic, but afterwards became vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London, where he distinguished himself not only by writings against Romanism, which are still highly esteemed, but by his exemplary piety and benevolence. In 1689 he was made archdeacon of London, and early in 1692 he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln. He died Dec. 14, 1715. His care in procuring an additional place of worship for his parishioners of St. Martin has been already mentioned (see A.D. 1687), and for their benefit he founded a valuable library, which was sold by virtue of an Act of Parliament in 1861, and the proceeds ordered to be applied to middle-class educational purposes. Evelyn says of him, "I never knew a man of a more universal and generous spirit, with so much modesty, prudence, and piety."



Arms of William III.

WILLIAM III.

A.D. 1694. WILLIAM, in accordance with the provision of the Declaration of Rights^a, retains possession of the throne, December 28^b. Some desperate Jacobites almost immediately begin to plot against his life.

A.D. 1695. The Commons inquire into the conduct of Tracy Pauncefort and other agents and contractors for the army. Pauncefort is committed to the Tower, Feb. 12, and Colonel Hastings, their associate, is cashiered.

James Craggs, a clothing contractor^c, refusing to be examined on oath, or to produce his books, is committed to Newgate, March 7.

The Speaker, Sir John Trevor, confesses to having received a bribe from the city of London, to forward a bill relating to their orphan funds; he is expelled the House, March 18. Paul Foley, a noted Whig, succeeds him.

The committee of inquiry into the conduct of the East India Company report that Sir Thomas Cooke and Francis Tyssen (the governor and deputy governor) have expended £87,402 in bribes for the renewal of the charter.

^a See A.D. 1689.

^b The seventh and each subsequent year of his reign is reckoned to commence from this day.

^c The East India director already mentioned.

The Commons take steps to impeach Cooke, when the duke of Leeds^d defends him. The Commons then charge the duke with corruption ; and he makes a speech in his own justification, April 27. They propose to impeach him, when the session is suddenly prorogued, May 3.

The censorship of the press is abandoned, the last act passed to restrain unlicensed printing [4 Gul. & Mar. c. 24] being suffered to expire.

A plot against William is devised, early in May. The earl of Aylesbury (Thomas Bruce), Lord Montgomery, Sir John Friend, Sir William Perkins, Sir John Fenwick, Charnock^e, Porter, Cook, Goodman, and others, are engaged in it ; and Charnock is despatched to France to procure the sanction of King James^f.

The Scottish parliament meets, May 9, 1695, under the presidency of the marquis of Tweeddale (John Hay). An act is passed for the administration of the law in the Highlands, empowering the appointment of itinerant justiciaries and reviving the laws against clanship^g. By another act severe penalties are denounced against blasphemy^h.

^d Thomas Osborne, formerly known as earl of Danby and marquis of Caermarthen. He had been advanced to the dukedom, May 6, 1694.

^e He had belonged to Magdalen College, Oxford, and was one of the very few of its fellows who acquiesced in King James's arbitrary proceedings there.

^f James evidently sanctioned the enterprise ; it is to be hoped, only to the extent of an overthrow of William's government. The same is probably true of many of the others ; but some few ruffians had a design of murder, and when detected they saved their lives by ascribing their own atrocious scheme to others.

^g In 1633, in consequence of various enormities, the name McGrigor was prohibited to be used ; the act was rescinded in 1661, but the prohibition was now revived. In 1695 one Evan McGrigor, a merchant in Edinburgh, on his petition to the Scottish parliament, was allowed to retain the name on his allegation that changing it would be prejudicial to his affairs ; but he was not allowed to transmit it to his children, for whom, being obliged to select another appellation, he took the name of Evanson.

^h This act ordains that " whoever hereafter shall in their writing or discourse deny, impugn, or quarrel, argue or reason against the being of God, or any of the Persons of the blessed Trinity, or the authority of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, or the providence of God in the

The Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies is formed¹.

The Scottish parliament inquires into the massacre of Glencoe. It fully establishes the guilt of the earl of Breadalbane, the Master of Stair, and several other parties; makes a formal report of the same (June 24), and prays William to vindicate his own character by punishing them; but nothing is done.

William goes to Holland, May 12.

IRELAND.

William left the government of such parts of Ireland as he had subdued in the hands of lords justices¹ (Sept. 4, 1690), and in the following year named one of them, Viscount Sydney, lord-lieutenant; but it was not until

government of the world, shall for the first fault be punished with imprisonment ay and while they give public satisfaction in sackcloth to the congregation within which the scandal was committed. And for the second fault, the delinquent shall be fined in a year's valued rent of his real estate, and the twentieth part of his free personal estate, (the equal half of which fines are to be applied to the use of the poor of that parish within which the crime shall happen to be committed, and the other half to the party informer,) besides his being imprisoned ay and while he make again satisfaction *ut supra*. And for the third fault he shall be punished by death as an obstinate blasphemer." An act of older date made it a capital crime to revile the Supreme Being, and this was not considered as superseded, as a young divinity student, Thomas Aikenhead, suffered under it at Leith, January 8, 1697.

¹ This was by an act of the Scottish parliament, of June, 1695. In consequence, a royal charter to carry out its objects of trade and colonization was granted, for ten years, to John, Lord Belhaven, and twenty others, principally merchants of Edinburgh or London. Its privileges were believed to conflict with the interests alike of the English and the Dutch merchants, and in consequence of their persevering opposition the scheme, which embraced a settlement in Darien, on the coast of Mexico, became an utter failure.

² One of these was Sir Thomas Coningsby, of Hampton, in Herefordshire, who was eventually removed from office for notorious corruption. An investigation of his conduct took place in the English parliament, but he escaped unpunished, through the most scandalous partisanship, although it was proved that he had had a man, named Gafney, hung by the provost-marshal in Dublin, not only without trial, but even without a written warrant. In parliament he was the fierce opponent of the Tories in general, but more especially of Harley, who was his neighbour in the country, and of whose popularity he was jealous. After the death of Anne, Coningsby took a leading part in impeaching Harley, and was made an English peer (Earl Coningsby). He was a man of intemperate character, ever at open war with all around him, and he died very little regretted, in 1729.

the rest of the country had been brought into subjection by Ginkell, that the lieutenant passed over, and held a parliament in Dublin. This body did little more than pass an act recognising the title of William and Mary, and shew its disposition to retaliate on the natives, when it was suddenly prorogued by Sydney, who returned to England, and was succeeded by lords justices ; under which form the government was very harshly administered for several years.

A parliament was at length assembled (Aug. 27, 1695), under the lord-deputy, Henry, Lord Capel. It was vehemently hostile to the Romanists, and it at once proceeded to enact most severe laws against them. By one statute all the legislation of King James' parliament was declared void, and its records ordered to be destroyed, (7 Gul. III. c. 3). By other statutes, the English and Irish acts against foreign education were directed to be enforced, and Romanist schoolmasters were forbidden to teach more than the children of one family, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, (c. 4) ; all Romanists were to be disarmed, "notwithstanding any licence granted," except those comprised in the capitulations of Limerick and Galway^{*}, (c. 5) ; the inhabitants of each barony were made responsible for all damage done by "robbers, rap-parees, and tories" on the Protestant "good subjects," (c. 21) ; and a poll-tax was imposed, ranging from £50 to 1s., from which Protestant refugees, officers and soldiers on service, and the defenders of Londonderry and Enniskillen, were exempt, as were also beggars ; but which was doubled on bachelors, and on all except women and those taxed at 1s. only, who did not take the new oath of allegiance.

In the succeeding sessions a variety of other acts were

^{*} If noblemen or gentlemen, these might keep a sword, a case of pistols, and a gun each, "for defence or fowling ;" but the capitulations were distasteful to the parliament, and were interpreted in a very limited, if not a positively unjust sense.

passed of a highly penal character¹. They were indeed too severe to be generally enforced; but the mere fact of their enactment marks the complete triumph of the one party, and the utter humiliation of the other.

William forms the siege of Namur, July 2. It is gallantly defended by Boufflers.

Villeroy takes Dixmude, and detains the garrison, in breach of the articles of surrender. He also bombards Brussels (Aug. 13—15), both in avowed retaliation for the attacks on the French seaports².

The town of Namur surrenders, Aug. 4. The citadel is besieged, Aug. 12. An attempt is made to storm it, which is repulsed with great slaughter, Aug. 30, but it surrenders³, Sept. 1.

William returns to England, Oct. 10; and the parliament is dissolved, Oct. 11.

William visits Oxford, Nov. 10. He is received coldly by the heads of the University, and leaves hastily.

The new parliament assembles Nov. 22, and sits till April 27, 1696. It contains a decided majority of Whigs, and Paul Foley is chosen Speaker.

A.D. 1696. An act passed "for regulating of trials in cases of treason and misprision of treason," [7 & 8 Gul. III. c. 3], Jan. 21.

This most important statute, which was only passed after a long parliamentary conflict⁴, provides that parties accused of treason, or misprision of treason, shall be furnished with a copy of their indictment, but not the names of the witnesses, for a fee not exceeding 5s.; they

¹ See A.D. 1697.

² See A.D. 1694.

³ The governor, Boufflers, was seized as he was marching out, by order of William, and kept as a hostage for the release of the garrison of Dixmude; but he was soon set at liberty.

⁴ See A.D. 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694.

are to have counsel learned in the law assigned them; a copy of the panel of jurors, and process to compel the attendance of witnesses. The prosecution is to be commenced within three years of the alleged treason^p; two witnesses are necessary, "either both of them to the same overt act, or one of them to one and another of them to another overt act of the same treason," one witness to one head or kind of treason, and another to another head or kind of treason alleged in one bill of indictment, not being sufficient; and on the trial, no evidence is to be produced of any overt act not mentioned in the indictment. For the trial of peers, all peers having a right to sit and vote are to be summoned. The act was to come into force March 25, 1696.

An act passed for improving the coinage [7 & 8 Gul. III. c. 1], the sum of £1,200,000 being raised by a house-duty to defray the expense of withdrawing the clipped coin^q.

The Commons remonstrate against a grant of the lordship of Denbigh and other manors to the earl of Portland^r, and the patent is ultimately cancelled.

The Sovereign of the Seas, a large man of war built in 1637 with the ship-money, accidentally burnt at Chatham, Feb. 2.

Injunctions for Church unity issued, Feb. 3.

A plot to kill William, near Turnham-green, is disclosed to the government, Feb. 14.

It seems certain that some desperate ruffians had formed designs against the life of William, and hence this is usually known as the Assassination Plot; but,

^p The limitation of prosecution was not to apply to any attempt at assassinating William; and the act was declared not to extend to coiners or counterfeiters of the great seal.

^q This improvement had long been needed. Evelyn remarks in his Diary (June, 1694), "Many executed at London for clipping money, now done to that intolerable extent, that there was hardly any money that was worth above half the nominal value."

^r See p. 77.

as in the case of the Rye-house Plot[†], many persons of consideration were implicated, whose object was merely to overthrow the government, not to commit a foul assassination; in this limited sense, King James seems to have been cognisant of it.

King James comes to Calais, Feb. 18, to be ready for an invasion in case of the success of his adherents[‡]. The fleet, under Admiral Russell, threatens the coast of France, and prevents the embarkation of troops.

Charnock, Rookwood, and several other of the Assassination plotters, apprehended, Feb. 24.

An Association, binding the subscribers to preserve William, or to avenge his death, is proposed, Feb. 27, and is very generally signed.

An act [7 & 8 Gul. III. c. 27] embodying the Association for the security of William's person and government is hastily passed, and the signing of the Association rendered imperative on the holder of any civil or military employment[§].

The Habeas Corpus Act suspended, [c. 11].

The affirmation of quakers allowed to be received in certain cases instead of an oath, [c. 34].

Calais is bombarded by Commodore Benbow, who is wounded, March.

Several of the parties to the Assassination Plot are tried. Charnock, King, and Keys are convicted March 11, executed March 18. Sir John Friend and Sir William Perkins are convicted, March 24^v; they are examined in prison, but refusing to make any disclosures,

[†] See A.D. 1683.

[‡] See A.D. 1695.

[§] The lord-keeper Somers removed from the commission of the peace all the magistrates who neglected to sign it; a step which was afterwards severely censured by the House of Commons. A similar document was signed by the parliament of Ireland, Dec. 2, 1697.

^v Their trial was hurried forward with indecent precipitation, in order, apparently, to deprive them of any advantage that they might have derived from the assistance of counsel, which they would have been entitled to on the following day (March 25), when the new act came into force.

are executed, April 3. Jeremy Collier, a nonjuring divine, publicly absolves them on the scaffold².

William refuses his assent to a bill for regulating parliamentary elections, April 10.

Rookwood, Lowick, and Cranbourn are condemned as concerned in the Assassination Plot, April 21 (though defended by Sir Bartholomew Shower, in virtue of the new act concerning treasons), and executed, April 29. Cook and Knightly are also convicted, but Knightly is pardoned and Cook banished³.

William goes to Holland, May 7, and heads his army, but no operation of importance takes place.

SIR JOHN FENWICK is seized in disguise, and under the assumed name of Thomas Ward, at New Romney, June 11. He is sent to the Tower, June 19, and kept there without being brought to trial.

The first stone of Greenwich Hospital laid⁴, June 30.

Louis XIV. detaches the duke of Savoy from the alliance, and then intimates his desire for peace.

William returns to England, Oct. 8.

The parliament meets Oct. 20, and sits till April 16, 1697.

The chief business of the session was the extra-

² He was assisted by two other clergymen (Cook and Snatt). The archbishop of Canterbury and several other bishops censured their conduct, and bills of indictment were found against them. Collier concealed himself, and was in consequence outlawed; Snatt and Cook were imprisoned for a time, but the prosecution was eventually abandoned.

³ According to the account of Brice Blair, one of the plotters who saved his life by confession, the notorious Ferguson (see A.D. 1685) was concerned in this plot. Blair says in his deposition (March 17, 1696) that "he heard Ferguson say he thanked God he had grace and time to repent of the villainies he had committed against King Charles and King James," and as a proof of his repentance he induced Sir John Friend, a wealthy London brewer, to advance money: Ferguson was in consequence committed to Newgate, but was soon set at liberty again, Friend, like many others, having lost his life by listening to him.

⁴ The intention of converting the old royal palace of Greenwich into an hospital for wounded seamen had been announced almost immediately after the battle of La Hogue, but it was not till May 5, 1695, that the first meeting of the commissioners appointed for that purpose took place. The origination of the plan seems to belong to Mary, and its execution to William, who designed it to serve as a monument to her memory.

judicial proceeding against Sir John Fenwick. He had been long known as an opponent of the government, and he had been imprisoned for more than a year soon after the accession of William and Mary. He was indicted in March, 1696, as concerned in the Assassination Plot, but was not apprehended until June. The law now required two witnesses, and as one (Cardell Goodman), who had given evidence against him before the privy council, had absconded, no trial could be had. A bill of attainder was therefore brought in against him, which, after fierce debates, was eventually carried by a majority of thirty-three in the Commons, but of only seven in the Lords, Jan. 11, 1697, [8 & 9 Gul. III. c. 4]. It recited the charge of attempting the life of William, and endeavouring to procure foreign aid, "of which treasons," it authoritatively declared, "the said Sir John Fenwick is guilty;" and he "is hereby convicted and attainted of high treason, and shall suffer the pains of death, and incur all forfeitures as a person convicted of high treason." Sir George Barclay and ten other persons, who had escaped capture, were also attainted, in case they did not surrender for trial before March 25, 1697; and John Bernardi and five other prisoners in Newgate were to be confined until Jan. 1, 1697^a.

A.D. 1697. The privilege of security from arrest enjoyed by the Savoy, Whitefriars, the Mint, and other so-called sanctuaries, abolished, [8 & 9 Gul. III. c. 27].

Sir John Fenwick is executed^b, Jan. 28.

The Bank of England lends a sum of £1,001,171 10s.

^a This imprisonment was continued to Jan. 1, 1698, by a second act [9 Gul. III. c. 4], and by a third, in 1698, [10 Gul. III. c. 19], during pleasure. The act for their detention was renewed as a matter of course at the accession of each new monarch, and one of their number, Bernardi, survived till the time of George II. He died in Newgate, Sept. 20, 1736, aged 80.

^b He was attended on the scaffold by Thomas White, the deprived bishop of Peterborough.

to the government, and obtains an extension of its charter to Aug. 1, 1711, [8 & 9 Gul. III. c. 20].

A revival of the licensing of the press is attempted, but is defeated by a vote of the House of Commons^c, April 1.

Sir John Somers is created a peer (Lord Somers), and made lord-chancellor, April 22. Several others of the Whig party receive higher titles, and Sunderland is made chamberlain, and one of the lords justices during William's absence from England.

William goes to Holland, April 24, but no military operations are undertaken.

Negotiations for peace are opened at Ryswick, May 9. In September and October treaties are concluded, by which Louis relinquishes most of his conquests, and acknowledges William as king. William, on his part, abandons the cause of the French Protestants^d.

The Czar Peter comes to England^e.

IRELAND.

The Irish parliament meets, in October. It continues its course of penal legislation.

^c A paragraph appeared in one of the newly-established newspapers (the "Flying Post," edited by John Salisbury), which affected the credit of the exchequer-bills issued by the government. A bill was in consequence brought in, prohibiting the publication of news without the licence of the secretary of state (as had been done under the Commonwealth—see Part IV., A.D. 1655), but it was rejected on the second reading.

^d See A.D. 1692, 1707.

^e "Having a mind to see the building of ships," the Czar hired Mr. Evelyn's house at Says Court, Deptford, and remained there nearly three months. Mr. Evelyn's servant gives him the following account of his tenant:—"There is a house full of people, and right nasty. The czar lies next your library, and dines in the parlour next your study. He dines at 10 o'clock and 6 at night, is very seldom at home a whole day, very often in the King's Yard, or by water, dressed in several dresses. The king is expected there this day: the best parlour is pretty clean for him to be entertained in. The king pays for all he has." Evelyn afterwards visited his house and grounds, and found the damage done greater than even by a former "uncivil tenant," Admiral Benbow. On the certificate of Sir Christopher Wren, the clerk of the works, and the royal gardener, £150 was allowed him for repairs from the Treasury.

(1.) Romanist ecclesiastics were ordered to leave Ireland before May 1, 1698, and if they returned they were to be executed as traitors, [9 Gul. III. c. 1^f]; Romanists and Protestants were forbidden to intermarry [c. 3], the Protestant husband being considered a "popish recusant," and as such disabled from any office of trust or public employment, unless his wife were converted within a year; persons who had borne arms against the government, and had left Ireland, were forbidden to return without licence^g, under the penalties of treason; the royal power of reversing attainders was restrained, so as to prevent more than the lives of the attainted being spared; and those who had died in arms before the surrender of Limerick were, on the inquest of twelve men, liable to be pronounced traitors, and the possessions of their heirs confiscated, [c. 5].

(2.) The articles of the surrender of Limerick were confirmed [c. 2] in a strange fashion; that is, "so much of them as may consist with the safety and welfare of the kingdom." This act limits the benefit of the articles to the persons who had been actually in arms against William, although it was notorious that those parties, when surrendering their strong posts, did so on the understanding that the favourable conditions that they obtained were to be extended to all their countrymen.

St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is opened for divine service on occasion of the thanksgiving for the peace of Ryswick^h, Dec. 2.

^f By this act, interment in ruined abbeys, no longer used for divine service, was forbidden. This wanton attack on the feelings of the old native families could not be carried out, although the enactment was not repealed until 1824 [5 Geo. IV. c. 25], and the practice prevails to this day.

^g If licence were granted, the parties were to enter into a bond of £100 to pay 40s. yearly to the bishop of the diocese, for the support of schools.

^h That is, a portion was temporarily opened. The building was not completed until 1719.

The parliament meets Dec. 6, and sits till July 5, 1698.

Corresponding with "the late king, James," and his adherents, declared treason, [9 Gul. III. c. 1].

The Commons vote the disbanding of the army, Dec. 11.

A.D. 1698. The subscribers of a loan of £2,000,000 are incorporated as a rival East India Company¹, [9 Gul. III. c. 44]. A charter is in consequence granted to them, with very ample powers, Sept. 5.

The parliament is dissolved, July 7.

William goes to Holland, July 20. Secret negotiations are carried on by him with Louis XIV. for the eventual partition of the Spanish monarchy.

The first Scottish expedition for Darien leaves Leith, July 26.

The earl of Marlborough is again received into favour, and is appointed governor to the young duke of Gloucester, the son of the princess Anne.

A return is made to the Irish parliament, Oct. 19, which shews that thirty-two peers stood outlawed at that date, beside others, whose titles, having been bestowed by King James since his abdication, were not recognised.

Romanist solicitors stated to be "common disturbers," and as such forbidden to practise, unless they make certain oaths and declarations, and bring up their children as Protestants, [10 Gul. III. c. 13].

The new parliament meets Dec. 6, and sits till May 4, 1699; Sir Thomas Littleton is chosen Speaker. It presses for the disbanding of the army, which William is very unwilling to accede to.

Societies for the reformation of manners founded; as also the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts².

¹ See A.D. 1689, 1693, 1695.

² A corporation "for the promoting and propagating the Gospel of Jesus Christ in New England," was established by an act of parliament under the

The East India Company purchase two small villages in Bengal, and erect a fort¹ on the Hooghly.

A.D. 1699. John Archdale, a quaker, chosen member for Chipping Wycombe, declines to take the oaths. His election is declared void, Jan. 6.

The act for disbanding the army is passed, Feb. 1. William sends a message to the Commons, March 18, expressing his wish to retain his Dutch guards. The Commons refuse, and advise him to "trust to his people," March 24.

The old East India Company petition against the charter recently granted to their rivals.

Admiral Benbow is sent to the West Indies. He obtains from the Spaniards restitution of several English vessels seized by them in retaliation for the settlement of Darien.

The Commons vote that the forfeited estates in Ireland ought to be applied to the use of the public. They also complain of lavish grants made of them^m, which William defends.

The forfeited estates in Ireland ordered to be soldⁿ, [11 Gul. III. c. 2].

Commonwealth (cap. 45 of 1649), which was allowed to exist after the Restoration, and numbered among its patrons the Hon. Robert Boyle. The societies mentioned in the text, however, were mainly the result of the unwearied labour of Dr. Thomas Bray, (born in Shropshire, 1656, educated at Hart-hall, Oxford, and died 1730,) a man of indefatigable energy, unbounded charity, and exemplary life. Beside passing over to Maryland to establish the Church there, he laboured at home to prepare missionaries for the colonies, gave great help in the establishment of parish libraries and charity schools, and was one of the earliest of the benevolent men who have devoted their attention to alleviate the condition of debtors and other prisoners.

¹ This was named Fort William; the villages are now lost in the site of Calcutta, the capital of British India.

^m The Commons' Report, dated Dec. 15, 1699, enumerates no less than 76 such grants after the battle of the Boyne. Eight of these grants amounted to 522,630 acres (about the area of the county of Nottingham), and seven of them were made to William's foreign favourites; the other (of 95,649 acres) was to his mistress, Elizabeth Villiers, who was created countess of Orkney.

ⁿ They were valued at £1,699,343 14s. All the grants that had been made were declared void, but those who had received them were allowed to keep all they had drawn from them in the way of rent or by the sale of timber and minerals.

An act passed "for further preventing the growth of Popery," [c. 4]. By this act Romanists refusing the prescribed oaths were disabled from any office, and their lands forfeited during their lives to their Protestant next of kin. £100 reward was offered for the apprehension of Romanist priests, and they, for either saying mass or keeping school, were rendered liable to perpetual imprisonment.

An act passed for the suppression of piracy, [c. 7]. This statute was directed against the buccaneers, whose depredations were very formidable, and it enacted that such offenders might be tried abroad*.

William goes to Holland, May 31. He urges forward the intrigue for the partition of the Spanish monarchy.

William Kidd, an officer of the navy, is sent to act against the pirates in the East Indies. The chancellor (Lord Somers) grants him a commission with extraordinary powers†, which Kidd abuses.

The Scottish parliament meets July 19, under the presidency of the earl of Marchmont (Patrick Home). The Indian and African Company complains of injuries received from the English government and merchants, and the parliament espouses its cause.

William returns to England, Oct. 18.

The parliament meets Nov. 16, and sits till April 11, 1700.

The Peers present an address (in which the Commons refuse to join) against the Scottish settlement of Darien, as "inconsistent with the good of the kingdom." William

* By the law as then existing, based on the statutes 27 Hen. VIII. c. 4, and 28 Hen. VIII. c. 15 (see Part III., A.D. 1536), persons committing offences on the high seas were to be brought to England for trial, the expense and difficulty of which prevented any effectual check being imposed on them.

† The chancellor gave £500 towards fitting out Kidd, as did several other great men; and it was said that they expected to share in his prizes. Kidd turned pirate himself, and thus brought much odium on his patrons.

advises them to abandon their jealousies, and recommends union with Scotland.

A commission of six prelates¹ appointed by William to advise him as to the bestowal of the Church patronage of the Crown.

A.D. 1700. A clergyman, (William Stephens, rector of Sutton, Surrey,) who in his sermon on the 30th January recommends the abandonment of that commemoration², is censured by the House of Commons.

A proclamation is issued by the government in Scotland, (March 25,) strongly condemning the "disorderly petitioning" concerning the Darien settlement.

An address against Lord-chancellor Somers is proposed, but negatived; another address praying for the removal of foreign councillors (except Prince George of Denmark) is carried, April 10. The parliament is adjourned the next day, to hinder its presentation, but Somers is dismissed from office³, April 17.

Sir Nathan Wright, a lawyer of little eminence, is appointed lord-keeper, May 21.

The Scottish parliament meets, May 21, when the treatment of the Darien company is again brought forward.

William goes to Holland in July. He returns in October.

The duke of Gloucester (the heir-presumptive, according to the parliamentary settlement) dies, July 30, when new measures become necessary for securing the Protestant succession, but are not immediately taken.

¹ These were Archbishops Tenison and Sharp, and Bishops Burnet, Lloyd, Patrick, and Stillingfleet.

² The special services for January 30, May 29, and Nov. 5 remained in use until 1858: in consequence of a Parliamentary address, they were ordered to be discontinued, by royal warrant, dated Jan. 17, 1859.

³ His opponents retaliated on him his partisan conduct to the magistrates who did not sign the Association (see A.D. 1696), and struck his name out of the commission of the peace, even for his native county (Worcester), where he had large estates.

Sir George Rooke is sent to the Baltic, where he bombards Copenhagen, and compels the Danes to make peace with Charles XII. of Sweden.

Two treaties are signed (one in March, the other in October,) between England, France, the Empire, Holland, and smaller states, to settle the Spanish succession[†]. Louis, though affecting to acquiesce, prevails on the king of Spain to set the arrangement aside, and prepares to seize on the whole inheritance.

Charles II. of Spain dies, Oct. 21, having shortly before by will nominated Philip, duke of Anjou (the grandson of Louis XIV.), his successor.

The earl of Rochester and others of the Tory party become ministers, Dec. 12.

A.D. 1701. The emperor (Leopold I.) takes up arms against the French in Italy, and the war of the Spanish Succession begins. The Dutch claim assistance from England, according to the treaty of peace of 1678[‡].

The parliament meets Feb. 6, and sits till June 24. Robert Harley[§] is chosen Speaker.

[†] These treaties were concluded in a hasty, irregular way, and William's ministers were in the next year impeached for their share in the business.

[‡] The French, under the name of auxiliaries of the Spaniards, had got possession of the strong towns in the Spanish Netherlands, which had been fortified as a barrier for the States.

[§] He belonged to an old Herefordshire family, but was born in London, in 1661. With his father, Sir Edward Harley, a vehement opponent of the court, and who had been imprisoned on suspicion of favouring Monmouth's rebellion, he raised a body of horse, and took possession of Worcester for the Prince of Orange at the commencement of the revolution. He became a member of parliament, and shewed much bitterness against the Tories, but afterwards joined their party. He was one of the commissioners of public accounts (see A.D. 1690), and he held the post of Speaker for several years, as well as being appointed secretary of state, and one of the commissioners for the union with Scotland. When the Whig ministry were displaced, in 1710, Harley was made a commissioner of the treasury, and in the next year he was created a peer, as earl of Oxford; he was also appointed lord treasurer, and he held the post, though not without many contentions with his rival, Bolingbroke, until a few days before the queen's death. In 1715 he was impeached for his share in negotiating the peace of Utrecht, being denounced with especial vehemence and personal hate by his old opponent, Coningsby, (see A.D. 1695). After a two years' imprisonment, he was brought to trial at his own urgent request, when he was acquitted. He died in 1724. The introduction of lotteries as a source of revenue is ascribed to him. His son Edward, who succeeded him, was the collector

An act passed to preserve the library of Sir Robert Cotton for the use of the public, [12 & 13 Gul. III. c. 7].

Fierce debates occur on the Protestant succession. The Partition Treaties are censured as "prejudicial to the interests of the Protestant religion;" inquiry is made into the circumstances of their conclusion, and the Commons resolve to impeach their advisers.

The earl of Portland and Lord Somers are accordingly impeached, April 1. The Lords present an address to William in their favour.

The Commons are highly displeased, and resolve to impeach also the earl of Orford and the earl of Halifax*.

Portland, Somers, Orford and Halifax were all accused of taking illegal steps to forward the Partition Treaties, and heavy accusations were brought forward against them individually, regarding other matters. Somers was charged with passing unreasonable grants, particularly of the Irish forfeited estates, and with taking such himself; making illegal orders, and causing ruinous delays in Chancery; and granting the commission to William Kidd, "a person of evil fame and reputation." Portland was accused of receiving extravagant grants; as was Halifax, who was also charged with being in debt to the Irish exchequer, dilapidating the royal forests, and procuring his brother (Christopher Montagu) to be appointed auditor, who had passed his fraudulent accounts. Orford was accused of encouraging Kidd, the pirate, and as guilty of breach of trust and gross corruption in his office. From what we now know of these men, it is probable that there was much truth in all this, but the quar-

of the invaluable stores of MSS. now deposited in the British Museum, and known as the Harleian collection.

* George Savile, marquis of Halifax, died in 1695, and his son William in 1700. In the latter year the title of earl of Halifax was given to Charles Montagu, a kinsman of the earl of Manchester, who was a commissioner of the treasury, and had displayed much skill in devising the ways and means for William's wars. He was a man of great talent, but little integrity, and now retired into private life. He died in 1715. [†] See A.D. 1699.

rels of the two Houses prevented anything like a complete examination of the matter.

A petition is presented to the Commons, imploring them "to drop their disputes, have regard to the voice of the people, and change their loyal addresses into bills of supply," May 8.

This, well known as the Kentish Petition, had been agreed to at the assizes at Maidstone, April 29; it was signed by a great body of freeholders, the grand jury, twenty magistrates, and many deputy lieutenants. The House, however, refused to listen to its prayer, and committed William Colepeper and four other gentlemen¹, who presented it, to prison.

This stretch of power was resented by the appearance of a memorial, which denied the right of the Commons to override the law of the land, charged them, under fifteen distinct heads, with tyranny and oppression, and asserted, "Whatever power is above law is burdensome and tyrannical, and may be reduced by extrajudicial methods." It concluded: "Thus, gentlemen, you have your duty laid before you, which 'tis hoped you will think of; but if you continue to neglect it, you may expect to be treated according to the resentments of an injured nation; for Englishmen are no more to be slaves to parliaments than to kings. Our name is Legion, and we are many." The Commons vote this "scandalous, insolent, and seditious," and complain of "the attempts of ill-disposed persons to raise tumults and seditions."

Kidd, the pirate, and three of his companions, are hanged², May 23.

Marlborough is appointed commander-in-chief in Holland, June 1.

¹ Thomas Colepeper, Justinian Champneys, William Hamilton, and David Polhill. They remained in confinement until the dissolution of the parliament, in June.

² They were convicted of piracy and murder committed on the coast of Malabar.

Act passed to settle the Protestant Succession, [12 & 13 Gul. III. c. 2]. The Princess Anne was to succeed William, and if she should die without heirs, the heirs of William were to succeed; on failure of these, the Electress Sophia, duchess dowager of Hanover^b, was to be called to the throne; it being an indispensable condition in each case that the party should be a Protestant.

Quarrels ensue between the two Houses as to the time and mode of trial of Lord Somers. The Commons refuse to appear at the day appointed, June 17, and Somers is consequently acquitted.

The Commons draw up a protest (June 20), asserting that there has been a denial of justice in the "pretended trial of John Lord Somers," and that the conduct of the Peers in regard thereto is "an attempt to overturn the right of impeachments lodged in the House of Commons by the ancient constitution of the kingdom."

The earl of Orford is also acquitted, June 23. To prevent a threatened remonstrance, the parliament is dissolved next day.

Benbow is employed to blockade Dunkirk, a war with France and Spain being expected.

William goes to Holland, June 31. He visits the frontier garrisons, and forms fresh alliances against France.

Benbow sails with a squadron to the West Indies, to induce the Spanish governors to disown King Philip. The French send three stronger fleets against him, and he is obliged to retire to Jamaica.

King James dies, Sept. 6. His son James Edward is acknowledged as king by Louis XIV., on which the English ambassador (Charles Montagu, earl of Manchester) is recalled.

^b She was a grand-daughter of James I. by his daughter Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, and was now in her 72nd year.

William returns to England, in ill health, in November.

A new parliament is summoned, which meets Dec. 30, and sits till May 25, 1702. Robert Harley is again chosen Speaker.

A.D. 1702. Addresses are presented from the city of London and other places, urging further provision for the Protestant succession, and war with France.

The Commons resolve that no peace shall be made with France until reparation be given for the acknowledgement of James Edward.

The "pretended prince of Wales" is attainted of high treason, [13 & 14 Gul. III. c. 3].

William falls from his horse, and breaks his collarbone, Feb. 21.

The Commons again commit Colepeper, and pass resolutions in answer to the Kentish Petition and Legion, Feb. 26.

Act passed "for securing the succession to the crown in the Protestant line" [13 & 14 Gul. III. c. 6]. All peers, members of parliament and office-holders to take an oath to support the Protestant succession, as settled in 1701; the penalty of neglect or refusal, forfeiture of any office, and a fine of £500.

William grants a commission to assent to certain bills, but has a stamp for his name, by which he himself gives the assent to the bill for the Protestant succession.

William dies at Kensington, March 8. He is buried at Westminster, April 12.

EVENTS IN GENERAL HISTORY.

	A.D.
The Turks recover Belgrade	1690
Battle of Salankemen; the Turks defeated	1691
France invaded by the duke of Savoy	1692
The Turks gain great successes in Hungary	1695

	A.D.
Azof taken by the Russians	1696
Peace of Carlowitz	1699
War begins between Charles XII. of Sweden and Peter the Great of Russia	1700
War of the Spanish Succession commences	1701
Prussia declared a kingdom	1701
Revolt of the Camisards in Languedoc	1702



Anne, from her Great Seal.



Arms of Anne, before the Union.

ANNE.

ANNE, the second daughter of James, duke of York, by his wife Anne Hyde, was born at St. James's Feb. 6, 1665. Her education was entrusted to Dr. Henry Compton, (subsequently bishop of Oxford and of London), and she was by him so firmly grounded in the principles of Protestantism, that all attempts were vain to induce her to follow the unhappy course of her parents, in conforming to Romanism. Whilst still very young her hand was sought by George Louis, electoral prince of Hanover (ultimately her successor on the English throne as George I.), but she married (July 28, 1683) Prince George of Denmark, brother of Christian V., by whom she became the mother of several children, but left no surviving issue.

Anne, when a mere child, formed a vehement attachment to one of her attendants, a young girl*, whose

* Sarah Jennings, born in 1660, the daughter of a Hertfordshire gentleman. In 1681 she married Colonel Churchill, and she was a most efficient assistant to him in his rise to rank and power. Hence she has by many writers to whom he is obnoxious been stigmatized in coarse terms, and this is especially the case in Lord Macaulay's History of England, where the worst possible interpretation is uniformly put upon every action of their lives, and language is held respecting both, which is not warranted by the facts. It must be

proud, impetuous temper was altogether different from her own, and this circumstance in a great measure determined the events of her after life. The servant became in reality the mistress, and marrying a man as ambitious and unscrupulous as herself, the pair induced the princess to forsake her father in his distress, and thus, as far as she had the power, to precipitate the Revolution. The Marlboroughs, however, conceived their services insufficiently valued by the new rulers, and, for their own ends, they fomented quarrels between the princess and her sister, and formed a "Princess's party," which seriously embarrassed the government of William III.

Anne became queen, March 8, 1702, and as Marlborough was ambitious of military glory, the war which William had commenced was vigorously prosecuted until the proud Louis XIV. was constrained to sue for peace. The war had been marked by the great victories of Blenheim, Ramillies and Oudenarde; it had made Marlborough a duke, and had given him a princely estate; he had no wish to forego the further enormous gains which its continuance might produce^b, and Louis's proposals were peremptorily rejected. But the downfall of the

confessed that they pursued their own ends with too great earnestness, but the historian is lost in the partisan, when Marlborough is described as "a murderer," and his wife said to be "such a liar, that she is only to be believed when she testifies something to her own discredit."

^b Evelyn, incidentally mentioning Marlborough in his Diary, appends the significant remark, "Note, this was the lord who was entirely advanced by King James, and was the first who betrayed and forsook his master." Such glaring ingratitude has naturally provoked much severe remark, but Marlborough has been censured even more heavily than he deserved. His whole career shewed that the love of wealth had a much greater influence than it should have had on a man of such commanding genius, yet it is certain that his faults and failings have been exaggerated with malignant ingenuity, and particularly that the charges of peculation brought against him in 1711 were mere political manoeuvres of unscrupulous adversaries. It is painful to think that a man who was himself most placable when offended, and lenient to delinquents (as in the case of Stephens—see A.D. 1707), should be pursued, even beyond the grave, as the vilest of criminals, and worst of all, that the heaviest charges should be again brought forward at the present day, although the very slender foundations on which they rest have been conclusively shewn long ago.

Marlboroughs was near at hand, and when it occurred it changed the aspect of affairs in Europe.

After a thirty years' rule the imperious duchess was supplanted by a waiting-woman (Mrs. Masham), and on the fall of their patron the Whig ministry were driven from office. They were replaced by Harley and other Tories. These men, intent on forwarding the queen's views with regard to the succession, made a hasty and inglorious peace, by which they abandoned their allies, and allowed the Spanish crown to become the prize of the arts (and apparently the bribes) of Louis. They then entered into intrigues for the purpose of setting aside the Protestant succession as marked out by the Act of Settlement^c, but their measures were retarded by dissensions among themselves, and were at last frustrated by the somewhat sudden death of the queen, Aug. 1, 1714, which brought to a close the rule of the House of Stuart.

Though much the greater part of Anne's reign was passed in war, and party feeling was indulged to an extravagant extent, a time and opportunity was found to ameliorate the condition of the Church, by restoring, for the augmentation of poor livings, a portion of its goods, forcibly torn away at the period of the Reformation; literature was adorned by many distinguished names, so that the period has been flatteringly termed the Augustan age; and the Union with Scotland, which the wisest statesmen had desired for the preceding century, was accomplished; a measure, it must be confessed, not popular with the bulk of either nation at the time, but from which both have subsequently derived many, and lasting advantages.

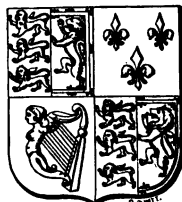
Anne married Prince George of Denmark, a man of coarse habits and of little influence, who died October 28, 1708. Their children were four daughters and one son

^c See A.D. 1701.

who died in infancy, and one child, William, born July 24, 1689, who was created Duke of Gloucester, by William III., his godfather, and of whom great hopes were entertained^d; but he died shortly after his twelfth birthday (July 30, 1700), and his death gave occasion to a new settlement of the crown.

In the early part of Anne's reign the royal arms were the same as those of her father, but the motto was "SEMPER EADEM." The union with Scotland occasioned a change of armorial bearings; and they then appeared, England and Scotland impaled, in the first and fourth quarter; France in the second; and Ireland in the third. On the great seal prepared in the year of the Union we have England and Scotland only, and a new badge, the rose and the thistle conjoined.

Anne was, during her lifetime and long after, popularly known as the "good Queen Anne," and she appears to have had kindness of heart entitling her to the appellation. Unwisely giving way to the ascendancy of the play-fellow of her childhood, she was led to take part against her father, and to quarrel on a matter of money with her sister; but her heart evidently yearned for her brother, and she would willingly have secured his succession to the throne after her death, though not possessing the self-denial to resign it in his favour. Her conduct as a wife and a mother was exemplary; her



Arms of Anne, after the Union.

^d The earl of Marlborough was appointed his governor, with a flattering speech from William, who did not often indulge in compliments: "My lord, make him but what you are, and my nephew will be all I wish to see him." To meet William's views a military taste was sedulously fostered in the child; a corps of boys was raised for him, who were drilled and armed, and mounted guard at his quarters, Campden-house, Kensington, and he passed the greater part of his time in "playing at soldiers" with them. But he proved to be weak alike in mind and body, and the expectations indulged in were doomed to disappointment.

court was at once elegant, refined, and virtuous ; her charities were munificent ; and her reign has this happy distinction from all preceding ones, that in it no arm was raised against the sovereign ^e, and no subject's blood was shed for treason ^f.

A.D. 1702. Anne succeeds to the throne, March 8. She is crowned, April 23.

The parliament in being at the queen's accession sits till May 25.

The queen in her first speech to the parliament recommends to them the union of England and Scotland, March 11.

An act passed for the support of the royal household ^g, [1 Ann. c. 1].

The queen empowered to appoint commissioners to treat for union between England and Scotland, [c. 8].

Bernardi and five others continued in prison during the queen's pleasure ^h, [c. 23].

Jews obliged to maintain and provide for any of their children who may become Protestants, [c. 24].

^e In 1703 Simon Fraser, a desperate intriguer, (afterwards Lord Lovat,) professed to disclose a plan for the invasion of Scotland, and in 1708 James Edward landed there, but he was obliged to retire without striking a blow. Two persons were arrested in consequence of Fraser's information, of whom one died in prison before he could be brought to trial, but the other was pardoned.

^f One William Gregg, it is true, was executed for what was legally styled treason, but his offence in reality was that of a needy public servant who betrayed state secrets for money, and had nothing of the personal dislike to the sovereign or her measures usually found in the traitor. He was a clerk in the office of the secretary of state, and he abused his trust, by inclosing information for the French ministry in the letters of Marshal Tallard, then a prisoner in England, which in the course of business passed through his hands for examination and sealing.

^g This granted the same sums as had been enjoyed by William, but the queen in giving her assent to it, declared that while her subjects remained under such heavy burdens she would straiten herself in her own expenses, and would devote £100,000 a-year out of her own revenue towards the public service.

^h See A.D. 1696. One of the number, James Counter, was after a while released, but the rest remained in custody during the whole of the queen's reign.

An act passed for the relief of insolvent debtors¹, [c. 19].

The earl of Marlborough is sent to Holland as ambassador, in order to concert measures for "the preservation of the common liberty of Europe, and for reducing the power of France within due bounds." He has an audience of the States, March 31, and a vigorous prosecution of the war is resolved on.

The earl of Nottingham is appointed secretary of state and Lord Godolphin² treasurer.

War proclaimed against France and Spain, May 4.

The earl of Marlborough is declared captain-general of the land forces, and Prince George of Denmark lord high admiral, May 21.

Marlborough is appointed to the command of the allied armies; he speedily drives the French out of Venloo and Ruremond.

Sir John Munden fails to intercept a French fleet bound for the West Indies as an escort to the Spanish galleons, and is cashiered³.

¹ No person was to be discharged unless he had been in prison six months, nor, if under 40 years of age, unless he was willing to serve as a soldier or sailor. There is another act on the same subject [2 & 3 Ann. c. 10], which allowed a person to be discharged without personal service if he could find a substitute.

² Sydney Godolphin rose from the post of page to a lordship of the treasury under Charles II., and, from his valuable business habits, he became indispensable to the new and inexperienced men brought forward by the revolution. He was, perhaps in consequence, greatly disliked and distrusted by them, but retained office until accused by Sir John Fenwick of correspondence with the court of St. Germain's, which obliged him to retire. He was now, by the influence of Marlborough, placed at the head of the treasury, and he gave his cordial aid in support of Marlborough's views, to whom, indeed, he was considered so essential, that one of the first steps afterwards taken to derange the plans and stop the career of the great general was the dismissal of Godolphin, which Harley accomplished in the year 1710. Godolphin was very instrumental in procuring the grant of the first-fruits for the Church, and also in bringing about the union with Scotland. The building of Greenwich Hospital likewise was much forwarded by him; Evelyn remarks, that while all the great men were profuse of promises, Godolphin was the first who gave money towards it. He died in 1712.

³ He had formerly shewn himself a brave and active officer, and was declared by the court martial that tried him to have behaved with great zeal and diligence, yet he was, like the earl of Torrington, sacrificed to political expediency (see A.D. 1690). He died in retirement in 1718.

A combined English and Dutch fleet, with land troops on board, is sent to the Spanish coast, under Sir George Rooke and the duke of Ormond^m. Cadiz is unsuccessfully attacked, Aug. 15.

The union of the rival East India Companies provided for by an award drawn up by the lord treasurer (Godolphin) July 22. They were each allowed seven years to wind up their affairs.

Admiral Benbow falls in with the French fleet (missed by Munden) near St. Martha, Aug. 19. It retires before him, and he pursues it for five days, but not being properly supported by his captains, he is unable to effect anything, and is himself mortally woundedⁿ, Aug. 24.

A fleet of Spanish galleons^o is captured or destroyed in the harbour of Vigo, by Sir George Rooke, Oct. 12.

^m He was the grandson of the great duke, so long lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and twice held that office himself. He was one of the first to join the prince of Orange, afterwards attended him in his campaigns in Ireland and Flanders, and was severely wounded at Landen. His reputation as a soldier, however, was not high, but he was appointed in 1722 to succeed the great Marlborough, the design being that nothing of importance should be attempted. Ormond was rewarded for this treacherous inactivity with the wardenship of the Cinque Ports, but on the accession of George I. he was impeached, and having withdrawn to France was attainted, and his estates, valued at more than £20,000 per annum, confiscated; his brother, however, was allowed to repurchase them. The duke resided chiefly at Avignon, the court of James Edward, living on a pension from the crown of Spain, and dying Nov. 16, 1745, his remains were brought to England, and buried in his family vault in Westminster Abbey.

ⁿ Benbow had but seven ships, while the French had fifteen; this alarmed four of his captains, who positively refused to join in the action. The admiral followed with two vessels only, and when he outsailed these, having come up with the sternmost French ship, (Aug. 24), he made three attempts in person to carry it by boarding, and was desperately wounded in the arm and the face; soon after his right leg was shattered by a chain shot, but having his wounds dressed, he insisted on being again carried on deck, and lay there in his cot, directing the action, until the whole French fleet bore up, rescued his opponent, and reduced his own ship to a mere wreck, by distant firing, but did not attempt to board it. Benbow was now obliged to retire to Jamaica, where he died, as much perhaps of rage and grief as of his wounds, Nov. 4, 1702. Of the captains who deserted him, Thomas Hudson died before he could be brought to trial; John Constable was cashiered, by sentence of court-martial; and Richard Kirkby and Cooper Wade were shot at Plymouth, April 16, 1703.

^o This was the fleet which Benbow had sought to capture. Several of the vessels, with their treasure on board, still remain at the bottom of the harbour, but would probably long ago have been raised, if the Spanish

The parliament meets Oct. 20, and sits till Feb. 27, 1703. Robert Harley is chosen Speaker.

Violent debates occur in the convocation, and the terms High Church and Low Church come into use, mainly as distinguishing the opponents and the favourers of a comprehension of dissenters. Dr. Atterbury^p is a leading man among the former.

A land-tax granted for carrying on the war against France and Spain^q, [1 Ann. stat. 2, c. 1].

Money raised by the sale of annuities payable at the Exchequer to support the war^r, [c. 5].

Marlborough captures Liege, Oct. 23.

Marlborough returns to England^s, is thanked in parliament, and created a duke.

The Protestants of the south of France take up arms, and receive succours from England and Holland.

A.D. 1703. The Scottish parliament meets, May 6. An attempt is made to procure a legal toleration of the epis-

government would have consented to give a liberal share to companies set on foot in England for the purpose. A "Vigo venture" was formed only as lately as 1869, but its promoters could not obtain what they considered suitable terms, and therefore abandoned the project.

^p Francis Atterbury was born near Newport Pagnell in 1662, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was one of the court chaplains to William III. He took a prominent part in the disputes regarding the rights of Convocation, was in 1712 preferred from the deanery of Carlisle to that of Christ Church, Oxford, and in the following year was made bishop of Rochester and dean of Westminster. He was a warm partisan of the Stuarts, and was in consequence sent to the Tower in 1722. In the next year, legal evidence not being forthcoming, he was banished by a special act of parliament, and went to France, being, as he conceived, betrayed by Bolingbroke, who returned to England at the very same time. Bishop Atterbury died in France Feb. 15, 1732, but his body was brought to England and buried in Westminster Abbey. He is now generally considered to have been very harshly treated for his political opinions, and not for any treasonable acts, and it is certain that he was an eloquent preacher, an elegant poet, and most amiable and exemplary in private life.

^q This tax was estimated to produce £1,979,931 19s. 1d.

^r Natural-born subjects were to be allowed to advance £87,630, and were to receive for it annuities at the rate of £14 for every £210 paid, for a period of 80 years, a most improvident arrangement.

^s On his voyage down the Maese towards the Hague he was stopped (Nov. 4.) by a straggling party from the French garrison at Guelldres, but coolly producing an old passport which had been formerly granted to his father, he was allowed to proceed, though his escort was captured.

copalians, but it is defeated. Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun¹ brings forward a Bill of Security, proposing to limit the royal authority to very narrow bounds, which is dropped; but no supplies are granted, and the parliament, after a most tumultuous sitting, is adjourned.

The Irish parliament passes a law making it treason to impeach the Protestant succession, [2 Ann. c. 5]; also an act for the naturalization of foreign Protestants, [c. 14]. It adds to the severity of the existing laws against Romanists, by new statutes [cc. 3, 6, 7], one of which directs the Romanist clergy to register themselves, on pain of banishment, and the penalties of treason if they return, [c. 7].

The Methuen treaty concluded with Portugal², May 6.

Marlborough captures Bonn, Huy, Limburg, and other places. On the other hand the French cross the Rhine, defeat the imperialists at Hochstadt and at Spires, and capture Augsburg.

Charles, an Austrian archduke, assumes the title of Charles III. of Spain, Sept. 12. He is assisted by the English, Dutch, and Portuguese.

The queen, by letters patent, of Nov. 3, restores the first-fruits and tenths to the Church.

¹ He was the son of a Scottish knight, was born in 1653, and was early left an orphan. His tutor, Gilbert Burnet, inspired him with an idea of imitating the great republicans of antiquity, and he thus took so active a part in opposition to the government, that while still a very young man he was obliged to retire to Holland, and his estate was confiscated. He was one of the most active of the refugees, and accompanied Monmouth in his invasion, but was obliged to withdraw in a few days, having killed one of his associates in a quarrel. Fletcher then served in Hungary against the Turks, and having recovered his estate in consequence of the Revolution, he became an active member of the Scottish Parliament, where he forwarded the Darien scheme, supported the Hanoverian succession, and opposed the Union with vehemence near akin to frenzy. He carried his admiration of antiquity so far as to propose, in his "Discourses on Public Affairs," reducing all beggars to slavery. All accounts agree in representing him as a man of intolerably proud, fierce, and unrelenting temper, and he died little regretted in 1716.

² The Portuguese had in 1701 made a treaty with Louis XIV. to support his views upon Spain, but they were now induced by the concession of various commercial privileges to join the allies.

The parliament meets Nov. 9, and sits till April 3, 1704.

A tempest, known as the Great Storm, ravages the coast of England, from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1, and does enormous damage*.

A quarrel occurs between the two Houses as to an alleged plot for the invasion of Scotland†.

Another quarrel arises between the Lords and Commons concerning a disputed election, which endures until the prorogation of parliament‡.

The Scottish Order of the Thistle is re-established*, Dec. 31.

A.D. 1704. The earl of Nottingham retires from the

* Twelve ships and 1,500 men of the royal navy were lost, beside very many merchant vessels. Bishop Kidder and his wife were killed by the fall of a part of the episcopal palace at Wells; several of the colleges at Cambridge received great injury; and the lightning destroyed much agricultural produce.

† Lord Lovat (Simon Fraser) accused the duke of Athol (John Murray) and others of a secret correspondence with the Court at St. Germain. The Peers, headed by Lord Somers, investigated the matter, and indirectly charged the earl of Nottingham, the secretary of state, with concealing the real facts of the case; the Commons then declared that such investigations belonged only to their House; and the Scottish Parliament afterwards expressed itself injured that a matter relating to Scotland had been discussed elsewhere. In consequence of these disputes, no one was punished, and Lovat persisted for many years in a course of violence and intrigue, betraying all parties, and gaining money alike from the Jacobites and the Hanoverians. At length, at the age of 80, he was brought under the law. He was beheaded on Tower-hill, April 9, 1747, asserting, in a Latin quotation, his gratification at "dying for his country," and maintaining an appearance of philosophic composure hardly to be expected from a man whose life had been so deeply stained with crime.

‡ Party feeling ran very high at Aylesbury, and the returning officers of that town refused to receive the votes of several of the burgesses. One Ashby obtained a verdict against them for this, which, though set aside by the Court of Queen's Bench, was affirmed by the House of Lords, and in consequence five other persons brought similar actions. The Commons declared that the cognizance of disputed elections belonged only to their House, committed the complainants and their agents to Newgate, and held angry conferences with the Lords; the latter passed resolutions condemning these proceedings, both Houses also addressed the queen, and she was at length obliged to terminate the dispute by proroguing the parliament. The Commons, however, were victorious, and have ever since acted on the right then claimed; but in 1868 they delegated their power of inquiry to certain judges, who report to the House.

* This order is fabulously said to have been founded by Achaius, in the eighth century, in commemoration of a victory gained over a king of Northumbria. It was revived in 1540 by James V., and in 1687 by James VII. (II. of England), but had in each case been suffered to fall into disuse.

ministry. Harley becomes secretary of state, and St. John^b and Howe^c take office.

The queen's gift for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy confirmed^d, [2 & 3 Ann. c. 20].

Marlborough comes to England in February, and concert measures for the relief of the emperor, who is hardly pressed by the Bavarians and the French. He returns to the Continent, and takes the field in May^e.

^b Henry St. John, born at Battersea in 1672, was educated at Christ Church College, Oxford. He had for some time been an active member of Parliament, and he now became secretary of war, but resigned the post early in 1708. On the dismissal of the Whig ministry St. John came into office with Harley, and he was in 1712 created Viscount Bolingbroke. He entered into the queen's views with regard to the succession of her brother, but the plan was frustrated, mainly owing to his rivalry with Harley, and soon after the accession of George I. he fled, disguised as a valet, to France, when he was attainted. Bolingbroke now became secretary to James Edward, but was distrusted by him, and having made his peace with the government, he was allowed to return to England in 1723. He employed himself with literature for awhile, and also busied himself in fomenting the differences between George II. and his son, Frederic prince of Wales. Impatient of his exclusion from public life, he again withdrew to France, but he returned to England in 1744, and died at his native place, in 1751, leaving the character of an elegant writer, but equally well known as an unbeliever, a dishonest politician, and a man of detestable private character.

^c John Howe, a Nottinghamshire man, described by Evelyn as "little better than a madman," had been an officer of the household in the preceding reign, but had been dismissed, and expressed himself in the House of Commons with so much bitterness against the Dutch, the Partition Treaties, and a standing army, that William regarded him as a personal enemy. He was now made paymaster of the forces, and retained the office until 1708, when he was displaced by Walpole. He died in 1721. Having changed more than once from Whig to Tory and from Tory to Whig, and always employing vehement language against the party he had left, Howe bears a bad character, but it is to his credit that he originated the system of permanent half-pay to disbanded officers; before his time, when a war was ended they were cast off without any provision.

^d The preamble of this act, which established the corporation known as the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, states that no sufficient settled provision has yet been made for the clergy in many parts of the realm, "by reason whereof divers mean and stipendiary preachers are in many places entertained to serve the cures and officiate there, who, depending for necessary maintenance upon the good will and liking of their hearers, have been, and are thereby under temptation of too much complying and suiting their doctrines and teaching to the humours rather than the good of their hearers, which hath been a great occasion of faction and schism and contempt of the ministry."

^e He then first met Prince Eugene, who ever after remained his firm friend. Both were famed for politeness, and they found an opportunity for its exercise. When Marlborough's troops passed before the prince at Hippach, although they had made a long march, he exclaimed, "My lord, I never saw better horses, better clothes, finer belts and accoutrements,

An English force sent to Portugal, not being seconded (as was expected) by the people of the country, is foiled by the French and Spaniards under the duke of Berwick.

Marlborough proceeds into Germany, against the French. He defeats the Bavarians at Schellenberg^f, July 2, and advancing into Bavaria, in concert with Prince Eugene^g, totally routs the French army at Blenheim^h, Aug. 2. The elector of Bavaria is obliged to take refuge in the Spanish Netherlands.

yet all these may be had for money; but there is a spirit in the looks of your men, which I never yet saw in any in my life." Marlborough replied, "If it be as your Highness is pleased to say, that spirit has been inspired in them by your presence." Marlborough, indeed, had compliments ready for every one. When he was sent in 1707 to learn the views of Charles XII. of Sweden, he, after gaining the victories of Blenheim and Ramillies, coolly assured the half-madman that he should esteem himself but too happy, could he have the advantage of studying under him the art of war.

^f The Bavarians occupied an intrenched camp from which they were driven, with great loss. The attack was commenced by a battalion of the English foot-guards, preceded by a party of 50 grenadiers, only 10 of whom escaped unhurt.

^g This celebrated commander was the son of Prince Maurice of Savoy and Olympia Mancini, the niece of Cardinal Mazarin, and was born in 1663. He was at first intended for the Church, but entered the army, and on the disgrace of his mother (who was believed to have some concern in the poisonings of the marchioness of Brinvilliers), he left France and went into the imperial service. He served in the campaigns in which the Turks were driven from before Vienna and ultimately from Hungary, and shewed so much talent and activity that Louis XIV. invited him to return to France, but he declined. Eugene defeated the Turks at Zenta in 1697, and on the breaking out of the War of the Spanish Succession had considerable success against the French in Italy. He was afterwards sent to the Netherlands, where he was a sharer in most of the triumphs of Marlborough, and continued the war even after the English troops were withdrawn; the peace that was at last concluded between the emperor and Louis XIV. was negotiated in a brief personal conference between Eugene and his most successful opponent, Marshal Villars. In 1716 Eugene again took the field against the Turks, defeated them at Peterwardein, and captured Belgrade. After several years of retirement he was again engaged against the French in the war of 1734, but was unable to save the strong fortress of Philipsburg, on the Rhine, which they had besieged, and returned to Vienna, where he died soon after, April 10, 1736. From his early destination to the Church Prince Eugene possessed more learning than most of the great commanders of his time, and he was distinguished through a very eventful life as modest, affable, disinterested, generous, and humane. His admiration for Marlborough's military talents was extreme, and he nobly bore testimony to them on all occasions, particularly on his visit to England in 1712, when that great captain was suffering unmerited disgrace.

^h The confederates had about 50,000 men, the French 60,000. After a battle of five hours' duration, the French horse were driven to the brink

The Scottish parliament meets July 6. The chief conditions of the Bill of Security¹ are tacked to a bill of supply, and receive the royal assent².

Gibraltar is besieged, July 21, by Sir George Rooke and the prince of Hesse; it is captured by surprise July 23.

A French fleet, which had arrived to succour the fortress, is pursued to Malaga, and suffers severely in an action there, Aug. 13; the English are unable to follow up their victory, partly for want of ammunition, and the French reach Toulon¹.

An English merchant-fleet, under the convoy of two men of war, is attacked in the Channel, by a French squadron, and many vessels (including the men of war) taken, Aug. 4.

The French and Spaniards besiege Gibraltar, in October, but are unable to recover it. Their fleet is attacked by Sir John Leake^m, Oct. 29, and several vessels burnt; he also throws relief into the fortress.

of the Danube, where vast numbers of them perished in attempting to cross; they also lost 12,000 killed on the field, and 13,000 prisoners, among them Marshal Tallard, the commander, who was long confined in England. The confederates had near 5,000 men killed and 8,000 wounded, and for trophies they brought from the field 124 cannon and mortars, 300 colours and standards, 3,600 tents, the military chest, and all the camp equipage of the vanquished, including 34 coaches, and 300 laden baggage mules.

¹ See A.D. 1703.

² These provisions reserved to Scotland, in the case of the queen dying without issue, the right to choose an occupant of the throne independently of England, and allowed the training and arming of the people. The object of this was to secure the succession of the House of Hanover, which the queen was supposed to desire to frustrate.

¹ The English ships had by a long course of service fallen into bad condition, and were thus unable to keep up with the French, who were towed off by galleys; Sir George Rooke was unjustly blamed for this, and deprived of his command.

^m He was born at Rotherhithe, in 1656, and when a mere youth served in the Dutch war of 1673, on board the Royal Prince, but afterwards entered the merchant service, and, like Benbow, distinguished himself against the Barbary corsairs. He rejoined the royal navy, and shewed both courage and skill in the relief of Londonderry and the battle of La Hogue. In 1702 he commanded a squadron which drove the French out of Newfoundland, for which he was knighted. After signaling himself in the battle of Malaga, as well as at Gibraltar and Barcelona, Sir John became, by the death of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, and he performed his last great services at sea by reducing the islands of Sardinia and Minorca. On his return to England he was made one of

The parliament meets, Oct. 29, and sits till March 14, 1705.

A.D. 1705. The colours taken at Blenheim are set up in Westminster hall, Jan. 3, and the duke of Marlborough is entertained by the city of London, Jan. 6.

Sir John Leake raises the siege of Gibraltar, March 10. He also destroys a French squadron which formed part of the besieging force^a.

The manor of Woodstock granted to the duke of Marlborough and his heirs "in consideration of the eminent services by him performed to her Majesty and the public^o," [3 & 4 Ann. c. 4].

An act passed "for the effectual securing the kingdom of England from the apparent dangers that may arise from several acts lately passed in the parliament of Scotland," [c. 6].

This act provides that until the succession to the throne is settled in Scotland as it is in England^b, natives of Scotland are to be regarded as aliens, arms are forbidden to be exported to, or sheep or cattle imported from Scotland; neither is Scottish coal or linen to be allowed to be brought into England or Ireland, under heavy penalties. The penal clauses were repealed in 1706, [4 & 5 Ann. c. 15].

the lords of the admiralty, but being believed to be favourable to the House of Stuart, he was, though his conduct was allowed to be without a blemish, on the accession of George I. deprived of all his offices. He died in retirement at Greenwich, Aug. 21, 1720, much regretted as a skilful sailor, and a kind-hearted, honest man.

^a This victory annihilated the French naval power in the Mediterranean; what few ships remained, sheltered themselves behind the fortifications of Toulon during the remainder of the war.

^b This princely gift was to be held "of her majesty, her heirs and successors as of her castle at Windsor, in free and common socage, by fealty and rendering to her majesty, her heirs and successors on the second day of August in every year for ever, at the castle of Windsor, one standard or colour with three flower de luces painted thereupon, for all manner of rents, services, exactions and demands whatsoever."

^c The Scottish parliament had resolved, not long before, "that until essential provision was made for settling the rights and liberties of the Scottish nation independent of English interests and English councils, the succession to the Scottish crown should not ever more devolve on the person who wore the crown of England."

Marlborough takes the field in May, and prepares to invade France on the side of Lorraine; he is badly supported by the imperialists, and is recalled to the Netherlands to arrest the progress of the French; he forces their lines at Tirlemont, July 18, and retakes Huy.

The earl of Peterborough (Charles Mordaunt¹) and Sir Cloudesley Shovel are sent with an expedition to Spain, in May. They besiege Barcelona Aug. 22, storm the great fort of Montjuich, Sept. 6, and reduce the city, Oct. 4.

The Portuguese invade Spain, and besiege Badajoz, but are obliged to retire. Meanwhile the earl of Peterborough overruns Catalonia and Valencia, where he establishes the authority of Charles III.

The Irish parliament passes a law disabling any Romanist to sit on the grand jury, [4 Ann. c. 6].

The Scottish parliament meets, June 28. A proposal for Union with England is made, by direction of the

¹ This singular man, the grandson of the first, and nephew of the second earl of Peterborough, was born about 1658, and in his seventeenth year became Lord Mordaunt, on the death of his father. He commenced his adventurous career, like many of the young men of his time, by service in the garrison of Tangier against the Moors, and displayed there all that reckless contempt of danger and impatience of subordination which marked his after life. Returning to England he joined the opposition party, and made himself so conspicuous, that he found it at last expedient to withdraw to Holland, and he was one of the most vehement in urging William of Orange to undertake his expedition. Mordaunt accompanied him, and was rewarded with the title of earl of Monmouth, and a strangely unsuitable post in the treasury, which he soon relinquished for a pension. He, however, like many others, became discontented with the government that he had helped to set up, entered into intrigues with the court at St. Germain, was in consequence sent to the Tower in 1697, and, though soon released, he found himself distrusted by all parties. In the same year he became, by the death of his uncle, earl of Peterborough, and it was under that title that his romantic exploits in Spain were performed. Appointed in 1705, in conjunction with Sir Cloudesley Shovel, to the command of a fleet, he speedily captured the strong city of Barcelona, and then, serving with an army, he drove the French before him, and reduced a vast tract of country to acknowledge Charles III. His conquests were lost, however, almost as speedily as they were gained, and he returned to England, beaten and dispirited, in 1710, but was afterwards made governor of Minorca. To the end of his life he experienced strange vicissitudes; being generally embroiled in fierce quarrels with all around him, reckless in his expenditure, and consequently overwhelmed with debt, yet a popular favourite from his generosity and courage. He died in 1735.

English ministry*. The matter is debated with great warmth, but at length commissioners are appointed to repair to London to discuss its terms.

William Cowper* is appointed lord-keeper, October 11.

An English merchant fleet from the Baltic is captured, Oct. 20, by the Dunkirk privateers, commanded by M. St. Paul, who is killed in the action.

The parliament meets, Oct. 25, and sits till March 19, 1706. John Smith, Esq., is chosen Speaker. The Whigs form the majority, and treat with ridicule the assertion

* The marquis of Queensberry (James Murray) and the earl of Stair, of Glencoe notoriety, had been engaged to support this measure, and their hands were strengthened by a liberal distribution of bribes among the rest of the nobility and gentry. Daniel Defoe, better known as the author of Robinson Crusoe, was the secret agent of the English government in the matter, and he has left a curious, though perhaps not very trustworthy narrative of his proceedings. He was born in London, of mean parentage, in 1668, was concerned in Monmouth's rebellion, but escaped punishment. At the Revolution he exerted his pen in favour of the new rulers, and was rewarded with a place in the glass-tax office. His zeal for his patrons, however, was intemperate, and he ventured to display it when they were out of power. The irony of a pamphlet which he published, in 1703, termed "The Shortest Way with Dissenters," being misunderstood, he was prosecuted, placed in the pillory (July 29, 1703), and imprisoned. His works are very numerous, and on a great variety of subjects, but they did not so occupy him as to prevent his engaging in an equal variety of commercial speculations, which were generally unsuccessful, and he died in poverty in 1738.

* He was the son of a Hertfordshire baronet, and was born at Hertford in 1664. He studied the law, and had just been called to the bar when the Prince of Orange landed, and both the Cowpers hastened in arms to join him. William Cowper obtained a seat in parliament in 1695, and he soon became a distinguished debater, especially exerting himself in favour of the bill for attainting Sir John Fenwick, when he found his most able opponent in Mr. Harcourt, who ultimately succeeded him as chancellor. He was a vehement assertor of Whig principles, and on the triumph of his party he was now appointed lord-keeper: in 1706 he was made a peer, and became lord-chancellor the next year. On the overthrow of the Whig ministry he retired with his associates, though much against the wish of Queen Anne, Sept. 23, 1710. On the 22nd September, 1714, Lord Cowper became chancellor a second time, and he presided as lord-steward at the trial of the earl of Derwentwater and other Jacobite peers, in 1716, when he shewed himself wanting in the impartiality of the judge. He rendered himself unpopular with the people by supporting a Mutiny Bill, which authorized the keeping of a standing army in time of peace, and being supposed to incline to the cause of the Prince of Wales in his dispute with his father, George I., he was subjected to so many mortifications at court, that he resigned the great seal, April 15, 1718. He died Oct. 10, 1723, esteemed only second to his friend Lord Somers as a constitutional lawyer, and, like him, the subject of much scandal regarding his private life.

of the Tories that the Church is in danger from the machinations of the dissenters.

In the Convocation the inferior clergy display a feeling of hostility to the bishops. Bishops Compton and Hough complain of this in the House of Lords, when Burnet defends them, and avows his presbyterian opinions.

A.D. 1706. The princess Sophia, electress and duchess dowager of Hanover, and her issue naturalized, [4 & 5 Ann. c. 16].

An act passed for securing the Protestant succession¹, [c. 20].

The effects of Kidd, the pirate², amounting to £6,472 1s., granted to Greenwich Hospital, [c. 23].

The commissioners for the Union³ hold their first meeting at Westminster, April 16.

Barcelona, besieged by the French and Spaniards, is relieved by Sir John Leake, May 11. The fleet under his command also reduces Alicante, Carthage, and the Balearic Isles, except Minorca.

Marlborough defeats Villeroy at Ramillies, May 12, and gains possession of all Brabant, the states of which solemnly recognise Charles III., June 7. Ostend surrenders, July 16; Menin, Aug. 25; Dendermonde, Aug. 29; Aeth, Oct. 3.

The English and Portuguese take Alcantara, drive the duke of Berwick before them, and enter Madrid, June 24.

A fleet and army are fitted out, under Earl Rivers

¹ By this act, maintaining in writing that the queen was not a lawful sovereign, and that the kings or queens of England with and by the authority of parliament cannot limit the descent of the crown, was declared treason; preaching or advisedly speaking to the same effect, a præmunire. Seven great officers were appointed to administer the government in case the next Protestant successor should not be in the realm at the time of the queen's death, and all persons neglecting or refusing to proclaim such successor were made liable to the penalties of treason.

² See A.D. 1701.

³ The English commissioners were, the two archbishops, the lord-keeper (Cowper), lord-treasurer (Godolphin), and 28 others; the Scots sent their chancellor (James Grant, earl of Seafeld) and 31 others. The Scots were inclined only to agree to a federation, but the English pressed for an incorporation, and eventually they carried their point.

(Richard Savage) and Sir Cloudesley Shovel, for an attack on the coast of France⁷; but the design is abandoned, and they proceed to Spain in June.

THE UNION WITH SCOTLAND.

The terms of Union are agreed on by the commissioners, July 22. They consist of 25 articles, which provide that the two states shall, from a day to be named, form one "United Kingdom of Great Britain," the armorial bearings whereof shall be determined by the queen. The maintenance of the episcopal Church in England, and the presbyterian Kirk in Scotland, is made a *sine quâ non* by the embodiment of acts passed by each parliament for that purpose; and Scotland is to be represented in the legislature of the United Kingdom by 16 peers and 45 commoners chosen for each parliament. The laws and customs of each country are to be preserved unaltered, unless the United Parliament shall at any time determine otherwise in any particular case, and an equivalent shall be paid to the Scots for losses that they may sustain by alterations in the coinage, and in the mode of levying and applying certain taxes. Finally, hostile laws are to be repealed before the Scottish parliament separates; navigation and intercourse are to be free, and natives of either country are to be considered as denizens of the other.

A.D. 1706. Charles III. fails to reach Madrid with proper support. The English and Portuguese are in consequence

⁷ The expedition was projected by a renegade Frenchman, who had assumed the title of marquis de Guiscard, but his representations, when examined into at sea, were disbelieved by the admiral and general, who declined to act on them. Guiscard, however, was employed in the English service for a while, and then pensioned, but he entered into intrigues with France, was apprehended, and while under examination by the privy council, stabbed Harley, though not dangerously; Guiscard himself died soon after of injuries received in the scuffle.

obliged to quit it, and Philip V. regains possession, Aug. 5.

The French are successful in the early part of the year in Italy. Prince Eugene takes the command against them, totally defeats them at Turin, Sept. 7, and drives them to the borders of France.

Louis XIV. begins to make overtures for peace, October*.

The Scottish parliament meets, Oct. 3. The terms of Union agreed on in London are brought forward, but are very ill received.

The parliament meets, Dec. 3, and sits till April 24, 1707.

Mrs. Masham* gains the queen's favour, and introduces Harley to private audiences with her. He concert measures with St. John for driving the Whig ministers from office, but is unable to effect his purpose for a while, owing to the powerful support which they receive from Marlborough's successes.

A.D. 1707. The Scottish parliament, by 110 votes to 69, passes the Act of Union, Jan. 16. Debates on the Act of Union commence in the English parliament, Feb. 15; a bill embodying the treaty is at length passed [6 Ann. c. 11], and receives the royal assent.

A pension of £5,000 per annum settled on the duke of Marlborough, [6 Ann. cc. 6, 7].

An act passed for the security of the English Church^b, [c. 8].

* The proposal was in the form of a private letter from the elector of Bavaria to Marlborough, who laid it before the ministers of the allies at the Hague, but no further notice was taken of it.

* Abigail Masham was the daughter of a reduced Turkey merchant named Hill, and she was distantly related both to the duchess of Marlborough and to Harley. She had been placed by the duchess in a menial position about the queen, and being of a supple, insinuating nature, she gained influence, which Harley turned to his own purpose.

^b This was rendered necessary by the Treaty of Union, the Scottish parliament having already passed an act for the maintenance of the presbyterian form of church government.

Livings not exceeding £50 a-year freed from the payment of first-fruits, tenths, and arrears [c. 24].

The English, Dutch, and Portuguese are defeated by the duke of Berwick at Almanza, April 14, and all the conquests of the allies are speedily lost, except such as can be protected by their fleets.

The Union with Scotland takes effect, May 1. A proclamation is issued, appointing the national flag of the united kingdoms*, July 28.

Two men of war and above 20 merchant-vessels are captured near Dungeness by a squadron from Dunkirk, May 2.

Prince Eugene and the duke of Savoy invade France, in June, being assisted at their passage of the Var by the fleet under Sir Cloudesley Shovel, June 30.

Toulon is unsuccessfully attacked by the English fleet, July 17. The French Protestants keep aloof^d, and the allies retire into Piedmont by the end of August.

The French, under Villars, have some success in Germany, but being opposed by George Louis, elector of Hanover (afterwards King George I.), they are obliged to withdraw.

Marlborough and Vendome face each other in the Netherlands. No great battle is fought, and their armies go into winter quarters early in October.

The Lisbon fleet is attacked off the Lizard, by the Dunkirk squadron, Oct. 10. The merchant ships escape, but of the five men-of-war three are captured, one blown up, and one seeks shelter in Kinsale*.

Sir Cloudesley Shovel, returning to England, is

* This flag is the same as had been directed by James I. in 1606, but which had fallen into disuse.

^d The more vehement of the party, termed Camisards, had recently been in arms, but had been reduced to submission, when some regiments of them were allowed to leave the country, and enter the service of the allies; the others had not forgotten that they had been abandoned by William III. in concluding the peace of Ryswick. See A.D. 1697.

* This was the Royal Oak, whose commander (Baron Wyld) was cashiered, but subsequently re-admitted to the service.

wrecked, with four of his ships, on the rocks of Scilly, Oct. 22.

The first United parliament of Great Britain meets, October 23, and sits till April 1, 1708. John Smith, Esq., is chosen Speaker. Many acts were passed in relation to the lately accomplished Union. By one [6 Ann. c. 40,] "to render the Union more complete," justices of the peace were appointed for Scotland, and the Scottish privy council dissolved; by c. 53, a court of exchequer was erected in Scotland; by c. 78, the election of the 16 Scottish peers was regulated; and by c. 51, provision was made for the payment of what was called the "equivalent money," which professed to be a compensation for loss that the Scots might sustain by the depreciation of their coin, but which was very generally looked on as a bribe, and occasioned discontent in both countries^f.

Statutes were also passed for the security of the Hanoverian succession; c. 41 provided that the parliament should not be dissolved by the death of the queen, and ordered certain high officers of state to proclaim the protestant heir, under pain of treason; and c. 66 enacted an oath to maintain the succession, to be taken by all Scottish office-holders, before April 20, 1708, on pain of deprivation.

William Gregg, a clerk in Harley's office, is detected in betraying state secrets to the French ministry. Harley is charged with being privy to the matter^g.

The ministers are attacked in pamphlets, as un-

^f The amount was £398,085 10s., part of which was adjudged as compensation to the African (Darien) Company, ruined in the late reign. Much of the sum was sent in notes of the Bank of England, which the Scots were unaccustomed to, and positively refused to receive, esteeming them worthless; and the wagons laden with specie, though guarded by dragoons, were assailed, so that it was with great difficulty that they were got safely into the castle of Edinburgh: not that the people desired to plunder them, but because they looked on the gold as the price for which the independence of their country had been sold. Defoe, who was in Edinburgh at the time, has given a lively description of the tumult.

^g Gregg solemnly denied this at his execution, April 28, 1708.

friendly to the Church. They proceed with severity against the writers, as libellers^b.

A.D. 1708. Harley is removed from office, and St. John resigns, Feb. 11. They are succeeded by Robert Walpole and Cardonel.

James Edward, son of James II., sails from Dunkirk, March 6, and lands in Scotland. Sir George Byng¹ puts to flight a large convoy with troops and stores, despatched to him from Dunkirk, and he soon returns to France.

The Habeas Corpus Act is, in consequence of the attempt, suspended from March 10 till Oct. 28, 1708, [6 Ann. c. 67].

The East India Companies agree to lend £1,200,000, and obtain a fresh grant of exclusive trade until March 25, 1726, [c. 71].

Convoys appointed for merchant vessels^k, [c. 65].

The two East India Companies united, in virtue of the agreement of 1702.

Commodore Wager intercepts a fleet of Spanish

^b Several who were convicted were placed in the pillory, but one of the number (William Stephens, already mentioned, A.D. 1700) escaped this degradation by sending an abject petition to the duchess of Marlborough. The duke, who had been scandalously attacked, was consulted, and on his urgent request the libeller was pardoned.

¹ He was the son of a Kentish gentleman, had gone to sea very early, and afterwards served in the garrison of Tangier, with Peterborough and others, who like himself rose to eminence. When the Revolution was impending, Byng, then only a young lieutenant, was very active in the service of the Prince of Orange, and was soon after made captain, first of a frigate, then of a line-of-battle-ship, and he was very conspicuous for his gallantry and conduct, not only in the battles of Beachy Head and La Hogue, but also in watching the French ports to prevent the invasion threatened in 1696. He now again performed a similar service, and in 1715 he was similarly employed, when by capturing many transports with stores he rendered the success of the rising in that year hopeless. Two years later he was again successful in foiling an invasion projected by Charles XII. of Sweden, and he next inflicted a heavy blow on the Spaniards and drove them from Sicily. For these services he was created Viscount Torrington, and was afterwards first lord of the admiralty, in which post he died, in 1732, in the 70th year of his age. The unfortunate Admiral John Byng, shot by sentence of a court-martial, in 1757, was his son.

^k By this statute 43 vessels of war were ordered to be kept constantly in the neighbourhood of Great Britain to protect commerce from the daring enterprises of the French privateers.

galleons on their passage between Porto Bello and Carthage, May 28. He blows up the admiral's ship, and captures the rear-admiral, but owing to the negligence of two of his captains¹, the rest of the fleet (15 in number) escape.

The French advance into Flanders, and surprise Ghent and Bruges, early in July. They are attacked by Marlborough, and totally defeated at Oudenarde, July 11, their fortified lines near Ypres destroyed, Ghent taken, and Artois and Picardy laid under contribution.

Sardinia and Minorca are surrendered to Sir John Leake².

The duke of Savoy drives the French army beyond the Alps.

Prince George of Denmark dies, Oct. 28. His office of lord high admiral is given to the earl of Pembroke, and among other changes, Lord Somers is made lord president of the council.

The parliament meets, Nov. 16, and sits till April 24, 1709. Sir Richard Onslow, a Whig, is chosen Speaker³.

The citadel of Lille is surrendered to the allies, Dec. 29, and the whole of Flanders falls into their hands.

¹ Simon Bridges and Edward Windsor; they were cashiered. The ship taken had a very large sum of money on board, of which, according to the prize regulations of the day, the commodore was entitled to as much as he chose to take; his captain had accordingly secured £30,000 for him, but finding on his return to Jamaica that a proclamation had recently been issued which acted more fairly by the common sailors, Wager at once surrendered the money, and took instead his allotted share, though that was rendered much less than it would have been, in consequence of his having, agreeably to the old rule, suffered the seamen to plunder the prize; his disinterestedness was appreciated, and he became one of the most popular men in the service. He was afterwards employed in various important commands, was for several years first lord of the admiralty, and died, greatly regretted, May 24, 1742.

² Sardinia was given to Charles, the Austrian competitor for the crown of Spain, but Minorca was ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht. It remained a British possession until captured by the French and Spaniards in 1756, a loss which occasioned the death of Admiral Byng, who was charged with not having "done his utmost" to succour the garrison.

³ His election was very distasteful to the Tories, one of whom (General Mordaunt) ironically proposed that the clerk of the house should be chosen, "for, having been assistant to good Speakers, to bad ones, and to the worst, he seemed to be as well qualified for that station as any body."

A.D. 1709. Foreign Protestants naturalized, on taking the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in some Protestant or reformed congregation, and also taking certain oaths^o, [7 Ann. c. 5].

The privileges of ambassadors declared^p, [c. 12].

An act passed for the prevention of laying wagers on matters of public interest, [c. 16].

An act passed for "improving the Union," [c. 21,] by introducing the English law of treason to Scotland^q.

A small English force beats off Du Guai Trouin's squadron, of much greater number, off the Lizard, March 2. He, however, keeps the sea, fights an indecisive action (April 9) with a squadron under Lord Dursley; captures a 64-gun ship, Oct. 26, and drives a 50-gun vessel to seek shelter in Baltimore harbour, Nov. 2.

Marlborough and Prince Eugene collect their forces at Lille. They capture Tournay^r, June 30, and give a terrible defeat to the French at Malplaquet^s, Sept. 11.

The parliament meets, Nov. 15, and sits till April 5, 1710.

Mr. Dolben^t complains of two sermons preached

^o This act was repealed in 1711, [10 Ann. c. 9].

^p The ambassador of Peter, Czar of Russia (Andrew Artemonowitz Matueof) had been arrested for debt, by one Thomas Morton, a laceman, at which his master expressed so much indignation that an embassy was sent to soothe him, and this act was passed, which declares the persons and property of ambassadors absolutely free from process for any civil cause.

^q Torture is abolished by this act, but it is declared that the enactment "shall not extend to take away that judgment which is given in England against persons indicted of felony who shall refuse to plead or decline trial." This is the *peine forte et dure*, or pressing to death, a barbarous practice which prevailed in this country from an early period, and, though happily long fallen into disuse, was not abolished by statute until 1772 [12 Geo. III. c. 20], when it was provided that persons obstinately refusing to plead should be considered as convicted of the crime of which they were accused.

^r It had been captured by the French in 1667, and a strong citadel was added by Louis XIV. in 1671 to its other fortifications, "in order," as a vain-glorious inscription found on one of its lunettes stated, "that it might be no more taken." Both town and citadel fell, however, before Marlborough.

^s This was, perhaps, the most desperately contested action of the whole war. The French had intrenched themselves in a small plain near the river Sart, and in driving them out the allies lost 18,000 men, killed and wounded, and the French 15,000.

^t A son of John Dolben, formerly archbishop of York.

by Dr. Sacheverell^a as "contrary to Revolution principles," Dec. 13. They are voted "scandalous and seditious," and their author impeached.

An act passed for securing the Hanoverian succession [8 Ann. c. 15], which extended the time for taking the oaths required of all office-holders to June 28, 1710.

A.D. 1710. Dr. Sacheverell is tried, (Feb. 27—March 23), and is found guilty, and silenced for three years. His sermon is burnt by the hangman, as is the Oxford Decree of 1683².

Conferences for peace are commenced at Gertruydenberg, March 11. They are broken off without any result, July 20.

Marlborough and Prince Eugene take Montaigne, April 18, and Douay, June 26.

Sir John Norris takes Cette, in Languedoc, July 23, but the enterprise is not followed up.

The Whig ministry are dismissed, Aug. 8, when Harley is made chancellor of the exchequer, and St. John secretary of state.

The parliament is shortly after dissolved.

The French settlements in Newfoundland are visited by an English squadron, and many vessels captured or destroyed, August and September.

Marlborough takes Venant, Sept. 28, and Aire, Nov. 9.

The imperialists are successful for a while in Spain. They gain the battles of Almenara, July 27, and Saragossa, Aug. 20. Charles III. enters Madrid in triumph, Sept. 28.

^a Henry Sacheverell, a Wiltshire man, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and became tutor there. The sermons complained of were preached, the first at Derby, and the second at St. Paul's. Though censured by the parliament, they were acceptable to the queen, and their author was rewarded with the rich living of St. Andrew, Holborn. He died in 1724. It is customary to speak of him as a man of mean abilities, but this is probably unjust, as he was honoured with the friendship and commendation of both Atterbury and Addison, who are esteemed good judges of literary merit.

² See p. 43.

The duke of Vendome is sent to Spain. He replaces Philip V. in Madrid, defeats and captures Stanhope and the English forces at Brihuega, Dec. 10, and Stahremberg and the imperialists at Villa Viciosa, Dec. 20.

Lord Cowper resigns the chancellorship. He is succeeded by Sir Simon Harcourt⁷, as lord-keeper, Oct. 19.

The new parliament meets, Nov. 25, and sits till June 8, 1711. William Bromley, Esq., is chosen Speaker. No mention is made in the queen's speech of Marlborough's services and victories, and an attempt to vote him the thanks of the House of Lords is defeated.

The French settlement of Port Royal, in Acadia, (now Nova Scotia) captured, and named in honour of the queen, Annapolis.

The property and other qualifications of members of parliament settled, [9 Ann. c. 5].

A general Post-Office established for all the British dominions, [c. 11].

⁷ He was born in 1660, and was the son of Sir Philip Harcourt, a loyal Oxfordshire baronet, by the sister of Sir William Waller, the parliamentary general. Young Harcourt was educated at Oxford, and imbibed those principles of divine right, which ever after influenced his conduct. At the time of the Revolution he was recorder of Abingdon, and he laboured, though ineffectually, to serve his royal master, believing that no faults of a king could justify resistance in the subject. He, however, took the oaths to the new government, apparently only for the purpose of procuring a seat in parliament, and thus opposing their measures, which he most effectually did, his opposition to the attainder of Sir John Fenwick, and his conduct in the impeachment of Lord Somers, greatly embarrassing them. Under Queen Anne his well-known principles raised him to the post, first of solicitor and then of attorney-general, in which last capacity he conducted the prosecution of Defoe. Being out of office, he was counsel for Dr. Sacheverell, and he was greatly instrumental in the overthrow of the Whig ministry, which happened soon after. Harcourt then regained his post of attorney-general, was next made lord-keeper, and (April 7, 1713,) chancellor. On the death of Queen Anne he faithfully performed the duty imposed on him by the Act of Succession, by proclaiming the elector of Hanover king, but he was treated with personal rudeness, and deprived of office immediately the new king landed. Lord Harcourt lived in retirement awhile, but circumstances having caused an intimacy between him and Walpole, he became reconciled to the new dynasty, and again appeared in public life, using the influence he thus acquired to favour his old friends, Atterbury and others. He died July 28, 1727, with the character of a generous patron of literature, an elegant writer, a steady friend, and a pattern of every domestic virtue.

The South Sea Company established^a, [c. 15].

A sum of money voted for the relief of the islands of Nevis and St. Kitts, in the West Indies^a, [c. 16].

A duty on coal granted for the purpose of building 50 new churches in and around the metropolis^b, [c. 17].

A.D. 1711. Mrs. Masham succeeds the duchess of Marlborough as the queen's favourite.

John, duke of Argyle, is sent to command the English forces in Spain. The French capture Gerona, Jan. 31, and reduce in the course of the summer most of the places yet held by Charles III.

Mr. Secretary Harley is stabbed at the council-table by Guiscard^c, March 8.

An expedition under General Hill (brother of Mrs. Masham) is sent to attack Canada, in May; it returns unsuccessful in October^d.

Harley is created earl of Oxford, May 24, and lord

^a This corporation, like the Bank of England, arose from the embarrassments of the government occasioned by its foreign wars. In 1710 it was found that the debts and deficiencies of various branches of the public service amounted to £8,971,325, and to a joint-stock company which agreed to make itself responsible for their payment, this statute secured the sum of £568,279 10s. yearly as interest, and the exclusive trade to the South Sea, as well as many privileges regarding the fishery, and liberty to trade in unwrought iron with the subjects of Spain. The affairs of the corporation were first unwisely and then dishonestly managed, and after the shares had been raised to ten times their original price, they suddenly fell, in 1720, to a mere nominal sum, thus ruining thousands, who however received some degree of relief from the confiscation, by act of parliament, of the estates of the directors, amounting in value to upwards of £2,000,000.

^b They had been invaded and ravaged by buccaneers, assisted by the French: the sum granted was £103,003 11s. 4d.

^c The duty was 2s. per chaldron from 1716 to 1720, and 3s. from 1720 to 1724. £4,000 of the sums to be thus raised was granted towards the repairs of Westminster Abbey, and £6,000 towards finishing Greenwich Hospital and its chapel. The same act declares St. Paul's Cathedral to be completed, and directs that the half salary of Sir Christopher Wren, its architect, which had been suspended since Sept. 29, 1697 [8 & 9 Gul. III. c. 14.] shall be paid to him on or before Dec. 25, 1711, and that all other standing salaries in connexion with the building shall cease from that day.

^d See A.D. 1706. This attempt gave occasion for a statute [9 Ann. c. 21], which renders any attempt on the life of a privy councillor felony without benefit of clergy.

^e The expedition had been designed by St. John, as a rival to the brilliant successes of Marlborough, but its failure only rendered the merits of the duke more conspicuous.

treasurer, May 29. His associate St. John cannot brook his supremacy, and begins to intrigue against him*.

A man of war (the Advice, commanded by Kenneth Sutherland, lord Duffus) is captured in Yarmouth roads by the Dunkirk privateers^f, June 27.

Marlborough takes the field, and drives Villars from the strong lines of Arleux, Aug. 5. He besieges Bouchain, which surrenders, Aug. 13.

Charles III. quits Spain, Sept. 27. He returns to Germany, where he is elected emperor (Charles VI.)

The ministry enter into private negotiations for peace, which are readily acceded to by Louis^g.

Marlborough returns to London, Oct. 18.

The ministers announce their intention of treating for peace, and name Utrecht as the place of conference, Oct. 20.

The parliament meets, Dec. 7, and sits till June 21, 1712.

Marlborough defends his character and conduct in parliament. He earnestly disclaims any wish to prolong the war for his personal advantage, and states his readiness to vote for a peace if concluded on terms adequate to his successes.

Marlborough^h, Walpole, and Cardonel are charged

* He paid assiduous court to the favourite Mrs. Masham, and inspired her with a dislike of Harley, who did not always so control his words but that she could see that he still viewed her as his poor relation.

^f They were eight in number, and the Advice had two-thirds of her crew killed or wounded before her flag was struck. Lord Duffus, who was desperately wounded, was not released until the conclusion of peace. He joined in the insurrection in 1715, escaped from the field, but was captured at Hamburg, and sent to the Tower. In 1717 he was released under the Act of Grace, when he withdrew to Russia, where he obtained the rank of admiral, and where he died about 1730. His grandson re-obtained the forfeited title in 1826.

^g The agents were Matthew Prior, the poet, and a French priest, named Gaultier, who had been long employed as a spy.

^h The charges against Marlborough were that he had made deductions from the pay of his troops, and had received a large gratuity from a Dutch Jew (Sir Solomon Medina) who had had a contract for supplying the army with bread. In his answer he shewed clearly that such a gratuity was

with peculation, Dec. 21. The duke is deprived of all his offices, and Walpole and Cardonel¹ are expelled from the House of Commons.

Twelve new peers² are created, Dec. 31, the House of Lords being favourable to the displaced ministry.

A.D. 1712. The duke of Ormond is appointed commander-in-chief of the British troops, Jan. 1. He is subsequently sent to take the field, but with orders not to attempt any considerable enterprise.

The allies protest against the proposed conferences, but they are nevertheless opened¹, Jan. 29.

The Lords and Commons present rival addresses. The Peers disapprove of the terms offered at the conferences by France, Feb. 16; the Commons complain that the allies have thrown the great burden of the war on England, and advise their acceptance, March 4.

customary, but he had derived no benefit from it, as he had expended it, and also the deduction of 6*d.* in the pound from the pay of the army, in procuring intelligence.

¹ Walpole had been secretary of war, and Cardonel, formerly Marlborough's secretary, was his successor in office. Walpole, (afterwards for many years the minister of George II.) was clearly convicted, through the exertions of St. John, of having received bribes for commissions, and also of corrupt dealings with army contractors, for which he was committed to the Tower, Jan. 17, 1712; but Cardonel's main offence seems to have been his connexion with Marlborough.

² They were, two peers' sons raised to peerages; a Scottish and an Irish peer called to the English house; and eight commoners ennobled; among these latter was Stephen Masham, the husband of the queen's new favourite. Much discontent was expressed at this step, which, though not illegal, was regarded as an extraordinary stretch of the prerogative.

¹ The principal English negotiator was John Robinson, bishop of Bristol; who was born in Yorkshire in 1650, educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and in early life went to Sweden as chaplain to the British ambassador. He shewed so much aptitude for diplomacy that he was appointed resident, and eventually ambassador, and when he returned, after several years' absence, to England, he published a well-known Account of Sweden. In 1709 he was made dean of Windsor, and in 1710 was raised to the episcopal bench. He was next made lord privy seal, and became a privy councillor. In 1714 he was translated to the see of London, and he died in 1723. Bishop Robinson was of a very kindly and charitable disposition, and a liberal benefactor to almost every place that he became connected with; he founded a school at his native place, repaired a portion of his college, and laboured to augment the livings of the poor clergy in both his dioceses.

The episcopal congregations in Scotland protected from disturbance^a, [10 Ann. c. 10].

A stamp duty imposed on pamphlets and newspapers^b, [c. 19].

An act passed to restore to patrons "their ancient rights of presenting ministers" in Scotland^c, [c. 21].

The charter of the East India Company renewed, and their exclusive trade confirmed to Lady-day, 1736, [10 Ann. c. 28].

A fresh act passed for the relief of insolvents [c. 29] which obliged creditors to accept the utmost satisfaction that debtors might be capable of making^d.

The ministers of the episcopal and presbyterian churches, and the members of the Scots' College of Justice, granted till Nov. 1, 1712, to take the oaths concerning the Protestant succession required by 6 Ann. c. 66^e, [c. 39].

The duke of Ormond takes the field in May. The Dutch complain of his inactivity; and at length the English plenipotentiaries consent that he shall attack Quesnoy.

The proposed terms of peace are laid before the parliament, June 6, and undergo vehement discussion.

Ormond besieges Quesnoy, June 8, which surrenders July 4. He separates from the allies, leaving only a small corps with Prince Eugene, July 10; and a cessation of arms between England and France is proclaimed, July 17.

^a They were supposed to be very generally attached to the cause of the exiled family, and therefore it was enacted that their ministers should formally renounce "James III. of England or VIII. of Scotland," and should pray for Queen Anne, and the Electress Dowager of Hanover.

^b This was believed to be done, less for any revenue that it might produce, than to cause the suppression of numerous publications in which the conduct of the Ministers was fiercely assailed. If so, it answered the expectation.

^c This act rescinded that of the Scottish parliament in 1690, which gave the right of appointing ministers to "the heritors and elders" of each parish.

^d See A.D. 1702.

^e See A.D. 1707.

The French now make head against the imperialists. They defeat Prince Eugene's army at Denain, July 24; drive him from the siege of Landrecy, Aug. 21, and recapture Douay, Sept. 8; Quesnoy, Oct. 4; and Bouchain, Oct. 19.

St. John (created Viscount Bolingbroke, July 7,) labours to drive Harley from office.

Marlborough leaves England in November, and remains abroad until after the queen's death. He is everywhere received with almost sovereign honours*.

A.D. 1713. The parliament meets, Jan. 8, but adjourns to Feb. 17, and then to April 9.

Treaties of peace are signed at Utrecht, between Great Britain, France, and all the other parties to the war except the emperor, March 31, July 2.

The parliament meets, April 9, and sits till July 16.

The treaties are laid before the Houses, May 9, and approved of.

These treaties may be justly considered as unworthy of the high position which England had gained by the successes of Marlborough. They gave up the very point on which the war had commenced, and allowed the

* He had recently sustained a severe loss in the death of his attached friend, Lord Godolphin, and he had been harassed with lawsuits about the building of Blenheim; under pretence that the workmen had been interfered with, he was now rendered responsible for their payment, and he laid out upwards of £60,000 in completing the building, a fact greatly at variance with the avarice so confidently attributed to him. Marlborough returned on the accession of the House of Hanover, and planned the military measures which foiled the rising in 1715. He soon after had two paralytic seizures, which reduced him to a state of childishness, and he died June 16, 1722, and was buried in Westminster abbey. His duchess survived until 1744, and she shewed her affection for his memory by publishing Vindications of his conduct and her own. These works contain much curious matter, and are at least as well worth attention as those better-known productions, in which the duke is represented throughout as a miser and a traitor, and the duchess as a systematic liar, and as maintaining her influence over Queen Anne only by violence and abuse.

Marlborough had two brothers, but neither attained to eminence. George, a naval man, who in 1689 was sent to the Tower for corruption, became an attendant on Prince George of Denmark, was made an admiral, and received a pension; he died in 1710. Charles served in the Netherlands, rose to the rank of general, and died in 1714. Marlborough's sister, Arabella, the mother of the duke of Berwick, married a Colonel Godfrey.

grandson of Louis XIV. to become king, on a promise that the two crowns of France and Spain should not be united. Louis bound himself "on the faith, word, and honour of a king," to uphold the Protestant succession in England, and to cause "the person who since the decease of King James did take upon him the title of King of Great Britain," to quit France; he also engaged to demolish the fortifications and fill up the harbour of Dunkirk; but he kept none of these stipulations. The new king of Spain promised an amnesty to the Catalans, which promise he disregarded, and also granted a limited trade for the space of thirty years from the 1st of May, 1713, to the South Sea Company. England, however, gained some valuable accessions of territory; the Hudson's Bay country was restored, Nova Scotia and the island of St. Christopher were ceded, and the French settlements in Newfoundland abandoned. Spain gave up Gibraltar and Minorca, but with the condition that neither Moors nor Jews were to be suffered to reside in either, and that Gibraltar should not be allowed any communication by land with the interior.

The emperor continues the war with France, but agrees to evacuate Spain. His troops withdraw from Barcelona, April 2. The inhabitants, however, sustain a siege against Philip, and are not reduced until Sept. 12, 1714*.

The parliament dissolved, Aug. 8.

The Clarendon Press is established at Oxford, from the profits of the sale of Lord Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion."

* Their province (Catalonia) possessed many important privileges, of most of which it was then deprived, in the face of the express stipulation in their favour in the treaty of Utrecht.

IRELAND.

Very few matters of public interest are to be noted in Ireland during the reign of Queen Anne. The earl of Rochester was removed from the viceroyship early in 1703, and the government was in reality committed to the primate (Narcissus Marsh, archbishop of Armagh), the chancellor (Sir Constantine Phipps), and one or two others, as lords-justices, the noblemen named as lords-lieutenant paying but occasional visits to the country. The duke of Ormond was appointed in 1703, and again in 1710; the earl of Pembroke in 1707; the earl of Wharton[†] in 1708, and the duke of Shrewsbury[‡] in 1713. During the earlier part of this period, the lords-justices were chiefly engaged in supporting the Protestant ascendancy, and some severe laws were for that purpose enacted, but the Romanists had been too much disheartened to attempt any resistance, and no disturbances followed. In the second vice-royalty of the duke of Ormond, however, the lords-justices applied themselves to forward what were understood to be the views of the queen regarding the succession of her brother,

[†] Thomas, earl of Wharton, born 1646, was the son of Philip, lord Wharton, a noted Puritan. He joined in the invitation to William of Orange, and was one of the most active of the Whig party; was renowned for his wit, courage, and activity, but utterly scandalous in his private life. In 1715 he was made a marquis, and lord privy-seal. He died in the following year, and was succeeded in his title by his son Philip, created duke of Wharton in 1718, who after many strange vicissitudes died in exile and poverty in the year 1731.

[‡] Charles Talbot, son of the eleventh earl of Shrewsbury, who was killed in a duel by the duke of Buckingham, was born in 1660. He entered warmly into the cause of the Revolution, and was in consequence in 1694 created marquis of Alton and duke of Shrewsbury, but, like most of the leading men of his time, he kept up a secret intercourse with the little court at St. Germain. He shewed much fickleness and indecision in public life, yet held at various times many high offices. Having quitted Ireland after a brief vice-royalty, he was summoned by Queen Anne to her aid when the earl of Oxford was deprived of office, and, acting with unusual promptitude and decision, he mainly contributed to the peaceful succession of the House of Brunswick. Shrewsbury, however, was soon after removed from office, as he was little trusted by any party, and he died in 1718.

James Edward, and they thus aroused the jealousy of the Commons, who shewed so much distrust of their proceedings that it became necessary to commit the government to the duke of Shrewsbury, and he took such steps as effectually prevented the opponents of the Hanoverian succession from achieving their object.

A.D. 1714. The new parliament meets, Feb. 16th, and sits till July 9. Sir Thomas Hanmer is chosen Speaker.

The Lords address the queen to interpose with King Philip of Spain in favour of the people of Barcelona, April 6.

An act passed to prevent the growth of schism⁷ [13 Ann. c. 7], and another to render effectual the statutes of 1606 against Papists, [c. 13].

Enlisting without licence in the service of any foreign prince declared treason^a, [c. 10].

An act passed offering a reward for an improved mode of discovering the longitude at sea^a, [c. 14.]

An act passed for the preservation of wrecks^b, [c. 21].

^a The houses assembled on the day named, but the queen's speech was not delivered until March 2.

⁷ Dissenters keeping schools, contrary to the provisions of the Act of Uniformity, were rendered liable to imprisonment, but the act did not apply to schools where English only was taught. Persons who had made the required declarations, if they used any other than the Church Catechism, or if they frequented any "conventicle, assembly, or meeting," where the queen was not prayed for in express words, were rendered incapable of teaching any longer. The preparation of this statute was generally ascribed to Bolingbroke, who was a professed unbeliever; it was therefore looked on with suspicion by all parties, and the queen's death following soon after it was passed, it in reality became a dead letter.

^a The preamble states that several ill-affected persons have lately presumed openly to enlist men for the service of "the person taking upon himself the style and title of James III."

^a The Board of Admiralty was to appoint commissioners to examine inventions for this purpose, and the sum of £10,000 was to be paid if the longitude were ascertained within one degree; £15,000 if within two-thirds of a degree; and £20,000 if within half a degree.

^b Sheriffs, mayors, and custom-house officers, may summon both ships and men to assist vessels in distress; persons aiding are to have reasonable wages for their service, to be raised if necessary by sale of goods saved;

The laws against vagrants consolidated*, [c. 26].

The Princess Sophia of Hanover dies, June 8, by which her son George becomes heir to the British throne under the Act of Settlement.

The earl of Oxford is driven from office, July 27.

The queen falls ill, July 29, and sends for the duke of Shrewsbury to take the direction of affairs. She dies at Kensington, Aug. 1, and is buried at Westminster, Aug. 24.

The death of Queen Anne, happening somewhat suddenly, entirely frustrated the plan that had been formed by Harley, Bolingbroke, and others, of calling her brother James Edward to the throne. The lords-justices, as directed by the Act 6 Ann. c. 41^d, at once proclaimed the elector of Hanover as king, under the style of George I., and sent a message to hasten his arrival. He accordingly landed at Greenwich, Sept. 18, and was not slow in demonstrating that he had chosen his party, and that the late ministers and their adherents had no chance of his favour; they were at once deprived of office, and refused an audience. Bolingbroke, who had before made approaches to him, even while plotting in favour of his rival, renewed his advances, but was so decidedly repulsed* that he became alarmed, and fled in disguise to France, early in 1715. The duke of Or-

and any one damaging a vessel, or doing anything tending to its immediate loss, is to be considered a felon. The act was to be read in church four times-a-year in all seaport towns.

* Vagrants are by this statute directed to be whipped, and then passed on to their parishes; but if they do not appear to have made any settlement, this is to be taken as a proof that they are dangerous and incorrigible, and they are to be "apprenticed" for seven years in any British factory in Africa or America.

^d See A.D. 1707.

* He attributed this to the advice of Robert Walpole, who had become a person of great importance at the new court, and who could not forget that he had been disgraced a short time before through St. John's means. See A.D. 1711.

mond also fled, but the earl of Oxford remained to face the storm; he was impeached, and lay for two years in the Tower. Meantime the friends of the Stuarts had taken arms in both Scotland and England, but being decisively foiled, the House of Brunswick was firmly established on the throne, and has ever since continued to sway the sceptre. George I. reigned until June 11, 1727; his son, George II., until October 25, 1760; he was succeeded by his grandson, George III., who died Jan. 20, 1820, after the longest reign recorded in our history. His sons George IV. and William IV. reigned after him, the first until June 26, 1830, and the latter until June 20, 1837; when he was succeeded by his niece, our present most gracious Sovereign, Victoria, whom God long preserve!

EVENTS IN GENERAL HISTORY.

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Foundation of St. Petersburg, for the capital of Russia	1703
Charles XII. dethrones Augustus, king of Poland	1703
The French driven from Italy	1706
France invaded by the allies	1708
Charles XII. defeated at Pultowa, finds a refuge in Turkey	1709
The Turks make war successfully on Russia, and recover Azof	1711
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